

2022 □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

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1.2021.  $C: \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 (a > 0, b > 0)$   $F_1, F_2, A, B$

$$BF_2=3F_2A \quad \square\square \quad \triangle \quad AF_1B \quad \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square \quad I_1\square\square \quad \triangle \quad AF_1F_2 \quad \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square \quad I_2\square\square\square \quad I_1I_2\square\square\square \quad F_1F_2\square\square\square \quad P\square\square \quad F_1P=3PF_2 \quad \square\square\square\square \quad C\square\square\square\square$$

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$$A \approx \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$$
$$B \sqsubseteq \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}$$
 $C_{\sqrt{5}}$ 
$$D \approx \sqrt{10}$$

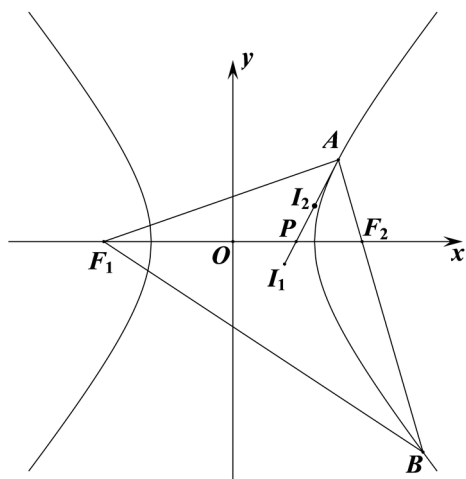
□□□□B

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$$\frac{|AF_1|}{|AF_2|} = 3 \quad \text{FA} \perp F_2A.$$

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[illegible]

$$F_1P = 3PF_2 \therefore \frac{|AF_1|}{|AF_2|} = 3$$

$$|AF_1| - |AF_2| = 2a \quad |AF_1| = 3a \quad |AF_2| = a$$

$$\therefore |BF_2| = 3a \quad |AB| = 4a \quad |BF_1| = 5a$$

$$|AF_1|^2 + |AB|^2 = |BF_1|^2 \quad F_1A \perp F_2A$$

$$Rt\triangle F_1AF_2 \quad |AF_1|^2 + |AF_2|^2 = |F_1F_2|^2$$

$$9a^2 + a^2 = 4c^2 \therefore e^2 = \frac{5}{2} \quad e = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}$$

选B

$$2021 \cdot f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \geq 0 \\ -2|x+1|+2, & x < 0 \end{cases} \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \frac{2f(x)-1}{x-a} < 0 \quad a$$

选项

$$A \quad -2, -1, 0, 1$$

$$B \quad -2, -1, 0$$

$$C \quad -1, 0, 1$$

$$D \quad -2, 1$$

选A

选项

$$\frac{2f(x)-1}{x-a} < 0 \quad (x, f(x)) \in \left(a, \frac{1}{2}\right) \quad 0$$

选项

$$f(x) \quad$$

$$\frac{2f(x)-1}{x-a} < 0 \quad \frac{f(x)-\frac{1}{2}}{x-a} < 0 \quad (x, f(x)) \in \left(a, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$(x, f(x)) \in \left(a, \frac{1}{2}\right) \quad x \in \left(a, \frac{1}{2}\right) \quad 0 \quad y = \frac{1}{2}$$

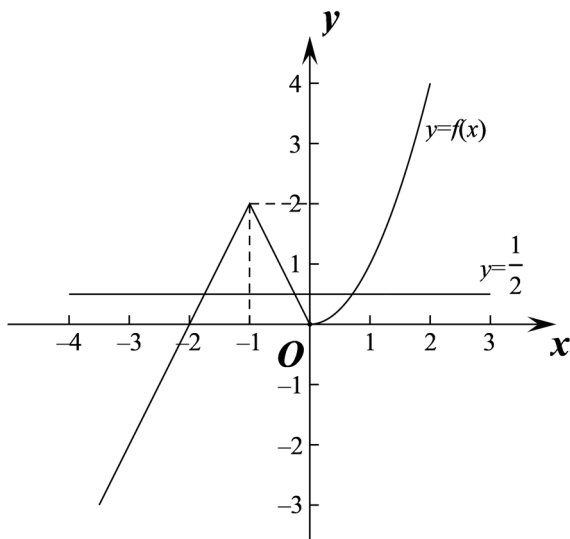
$$f(0)=0 \quad f(-1)=2 \quad f(-2)=0 \quad f(1)=1$$

$$0 \leq a \leq 1 \quad (-1, 2) \quad \frac{f(x) - \frac{1}{2}}{x - a} < 0$$

$$-2 \leq a \leq -1 \quad (0, 0) \quad \frac{f(x) - \frac{1}{2}}{x - a} < 0$$

$$a \in [0, 1] \cup [-2, -1] \quad a \in [-2, -1, 0, 1]$$

AAA



3. 2021. 已知三棱锥  $A-BCD$  中， $AB \perp AC \perp AD$ ，点  $E, F$  分别在  $AB, AD$  上，且  $EF \parallel AC$

已知  $V_{A-EFG} : V_{EFG-BDC} = 1:5$ ，求  $V_{A-EFG} : V_{A-BDC}$  的值

$$A \quad \frac{\sqrt{21}}{4} \quad B \quad \sqrt{2} \quad C \quad \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3} \quad D \quad \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{8}$$

DD

DD

已知三棱锥  $A-BCD$  中， $AB \perp AC \perp AD$ ，点  $E, F$  分别在  $AB, AD$  上，且  $EF \parallel AC$ ，求  $V_{A-EFG} : V_{EFG-BDC}$  的值

DD

已知三棱锥  $A-BCD$  中， $AB \perp AC \perp AD$



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$$D_1B, D_1D, D_1A_1 \quad x, y, z$$

$$V_{A-EFG} : V_{EFG-BDC} = 1:5 \quad V_{A-EFG} = \frac{1}{6} V_{A-BDC}$$

$$\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times AD \times AC \times AB = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times AF \times AG \times AE$$

$$\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times AG \times 1 \quad AG = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$A(2, 0, 2), C(2, 2, 2), E(2, 0, 1), F(1, 0, 2), G\left(2, \frac{4}{3}, 2\right)$$

$$AC = (0, 2, 0), EF = (-1, 0, 1), \vec{FG} = \left(1, \frac{4}{3}, 0\right)$$

$$\vec{EF} \cdot \vec{n} = 0 \quad n = (x, y, z)$$

$$\begin{cases} \vec{EF} \cdot \vec{n} = 0 \\ \vec{FG} \cdot \vec{n} = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} -x + z = 0 \\ x + \frac{4}{3}y = 0 \end{cases} \quad n = (4, -3, 4)$$

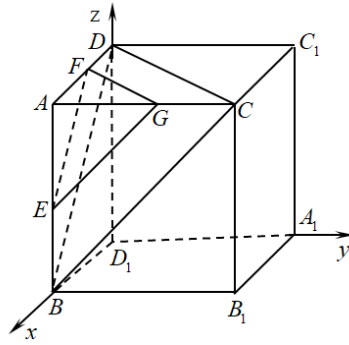
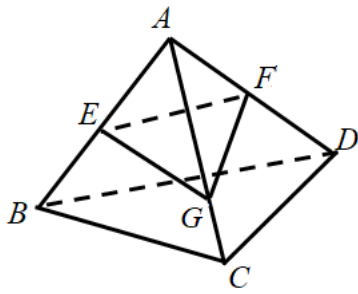
$$\sin \theta = \left| \cos \langle \vec{AC}, \vec{n} \rangle \right| = \frac{|\vec{AC} \cdot \vec{n}|}{|\vec{AC}| |\vec{n}|} = \frac{|-2 \times 3|}{2 \times \sqrt{4^2 + (-3)^2 + 4^2}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{41}}$$

$$\cos \theta = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{9}{41}} = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{41}}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{3}{4\sqrt{2}} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{8}$$

□□□D





4. 2021· 24 < 25, 80 < 81, 125 < 128  $\lg 2$

A. 0.2975 B. 0.3025 C. 0.3075 D. 0.3125

B

0.3 <  $\lg 2$  < 0.305

125 < 128  $\Rightarrow \lg 125 < \lg 128 \Rightarrow 3\lg 5 < 7\lg 2 \Rightarrow \lg 2 > 0.3$

①  $4\lg 3 < 8\lg 5 - 12\lg 2$  ②  $1 + 3\lg 2 < 4\lg 3 < 8\lg 5 - 12\lg 2$   $1 + 15\lg 2 < 8\lg 5 \Rightarrow 1 + 23\lg 2 < 8 \Rightarrow \lg 2 < \frac{7}{23} < 0.305$

0.3 <  $\lg 2$  < 0.305

B.

5. 2021·  $A, B$   $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 (a > b > 0)$   $M$   $A$   $\angle MAB = 90^\circ$   $MB$   $y$   $Q$

$O$   $OM \cdot OQ = 2OQ^2$

A.  $\frac{1}{2}$  B.  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  C.  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  D.  $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$

B



$$\square OM \cdot OQ = 2OQ^2 \quad t = -\frac{K}{2} \quad \square \angle MAB = 90^\circ \quad k_{AB} = -\frac{X}{K}, k_{MB} = \frac{K}{2X} \quad \square \square \square \square \square k_{AB} \cdot k_{MB} = -\frac{B}{d} \quad \square \square \square -\frac{B}{d} = -\frac{1}{2} \square$$

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$$A(x_1, y_1), B(x_2, y_2), Q(0, t) = M(x_1, y_1)$$

$$OM \cdot OQ = 2OQ^2 - Kt = 2t^2 \quad t = -\frac{K}{2}$$

$$\angle MAB = 90^\circ \quad k_{AB} = -\frac{1}{k_{OA}} = -\frac{x_1}{y_1}, k_{MB} = k_{MQ} = \frac{y_1}{2x_1}$$

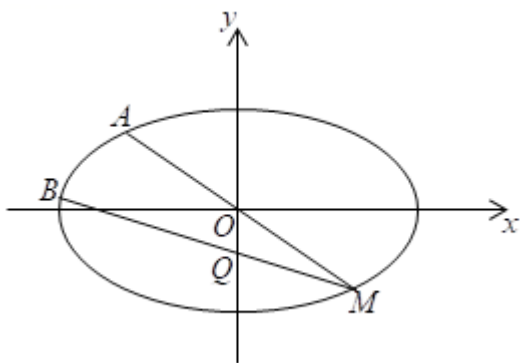
$$\square\square \frac{X_1^2}{a^2} + \frac{Y_1^2}{b^2} = 1, \frac{X_2^2}{a^2} + \frac{Y_2^2}{b^2} = 1 \square\square\square\square\square\square \frac{X_1^2 - X_2^2}{a^2} + \frac{Y_1^2 - Y_2^2}{b^2} = 0 \square$$

$$\frac{J_1 - J_2}{X_1 - X_2} \cdot \frac{J_1 + J_2}{X_1 + X_2} = - \frac{b^2}{d^2} \frac{k_{AB} \cdot k_{MB}}{k_{AB} \cdot k_{MB}} = - \frac{b^2}{d^2}$$

$$K_{AB} \cdot K_{AB} = - \frac{X}{J} \cdot \frac{J}{2X} = - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{B}{a^2} = - \frac{1}{2} \frac{B}{a^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$b^2 = a^2 - c^2 \implies \frac{a^2 - c^2}{a^2} = \frac{1}{2} \implies e = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

□□□В.



6/2021 ·  $f(x) = A \sin\left(\omega x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \quad (A > 0, \omega > 0)$   $y = 1$   $f(x)$   $y$

$$\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k, a_{k+1}, \dots\}_{k \in \mathbf{N}} \quad \frac{a_{2k+1} - a_{2k}}{a_{2k} - a_{2k-1}} = 2 \quad \mathcal{A} = \{ \quad \}$$

$$\text{A}\Pi \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

B□2

$C \sqcup \sqrt{2}$

$D \sqcup 2\sqrt{3}$

□□□□B

1111

$$b_k = \omega a_k - \frac{\pi}{6} b_k = b_{k+1} + \frac{2\pi}{3} \sin b_{k+1} = \sin b_k \cos b_{k+1} = \sqrt{3} \sin b_{k+1} A$$

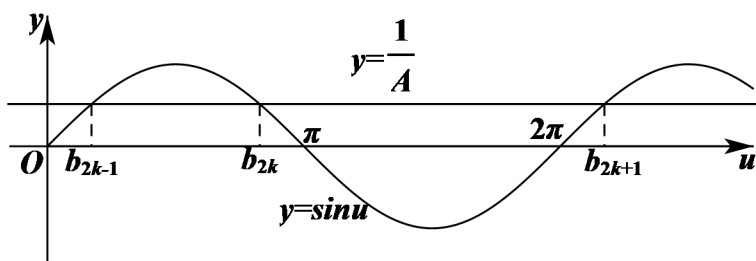
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$$f(x) = 1 - \sin\left(\omega x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{1}{A} \leq 1, \quad A > 0, \quad A \geq 1.$$

$$\boxed{A=1} \quad \boxed{a_{2k+1} - a_{2k} = a_{2k} - a_{2k-1} \quad (k \in N)} \quad \boxed{A>1}.$$

$$u = \omega X - \frac{\pi}{6} \quad b_k = \omega a_k - \frac{\pi}{6}$$



$$\boxed{\phantom{0}}\boxed{\phantom{0}}\boxed{\phantom{0}}\boxed{\phantom{0}}\boxed{\phantom{0}}b_{2k+1}-b_{2k-1}=2\tau\boxed{\phantom{0}}\boxed{\phantom{0}}\left(\omega a_{2k+1}-\frac{\pi}{6}\right)-\left(\omega a_{2k-1}-\frac{\pi}{6}\right)=2\tau\boxed{\phantom{0}}$$

$$\frac{b_{2k+1} - b_{2k}}{b_k - b_{k-1}} = \frac{\omega(a_{2k+1} - a_{2k})}{\omega(a_{2k} - a_{2k-1})} = 2 \quad \square \square \square \square \quad b_{2k} - b_{2k-1} = \frac{1}{3}(b_{2k+1} - b_{2k-1}) = \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad \square$$

$$b_{2k} = b_{2k-1} + \frac{2\pi}{3}$$



$$\sin b_{2k-1} = \sin b_{2k} = \sin \left( b_{2k-1} + \frac{2\pi}{3} \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \sin b_{2k-1} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos b_{2k-1}$$

$$\cos b_{2k-1} = \sqrt{3} \sin b_{2k-1}$$

$$\begin{cases} \cos b_{2k-1} = \sqrt{3} \sin b_{2k-1} \\ \cos^2 b_{2k-1} + \sin^2 b_{2k-1} = 1 \\ \sin b_{2k-1} = \frac{1}{A} > 0 \end{cases} \quad A=2$$

B.

2021. 设  $\{a_m\} (m \in \mathbf{N}^*)$  和  $\{b_m\} (m \in \mathbf{N}^*)$  满足  $b_k < a_k < b_{k+1}$

$k=1, 2, \dots, m$  且  $b_{m+1} < a_m$  则“ $\{a_m\}$  是等差数列”是“ $\{b_m\}$  是等差数列”的

A.  $b_3 = 2, 4, 8, 16, 32$  且  $a_4 = 3, 7, 12, 24$  是“ $\{a_m\}$  是等差数列”

B.  $\{a_n\}$  是“ $\{a_m\}$ ”且  $b_{n+1} < a_1 < \dots < a_{k-1} < a_k < \dots < a_n$  且  $b_1 < \dots < b_{k-1} < b_k < \dots < b_n < b_{n+1}$

$2 \leq k \leq n, k \in \mathbf{N}$

C.  $a_3 = -3, -1, 2$  且“ $\{a_m\}$ ”且  $b_4$

D.  $\{a_{10}\}$  且  $a_n = 2^n (n=1, 2, \dots, 10)$  且  $\{a_{10}\}$  且“ $\{a_m\}$ ”且  $b_{11}$  且  $1 < q \in \left( 2, 2^{\frac{10}{9}} \right)$

C

且

且“ $\{a_m\}$ ”且

且

且 A.  $2 < 3 < 4 < 7 < 8 < 12 < 16 < 24 < 32$  且 A

且 B.  $b_1 < a_1 < b_2 < a_2 < b_3 < \dots < b_k < a_k < b_{k+1} < \dots < b_{n-1} < a_{n-1} < b_n < a_n < b_{n+1}$  且 B

且 C.  $b_1 < -3 < b_2 < -1 < b_3 < 2 < b_4$  且  $b_1 < b_2 < 0, q > 0$  且  $b_3, b_4 > 0$  且 C





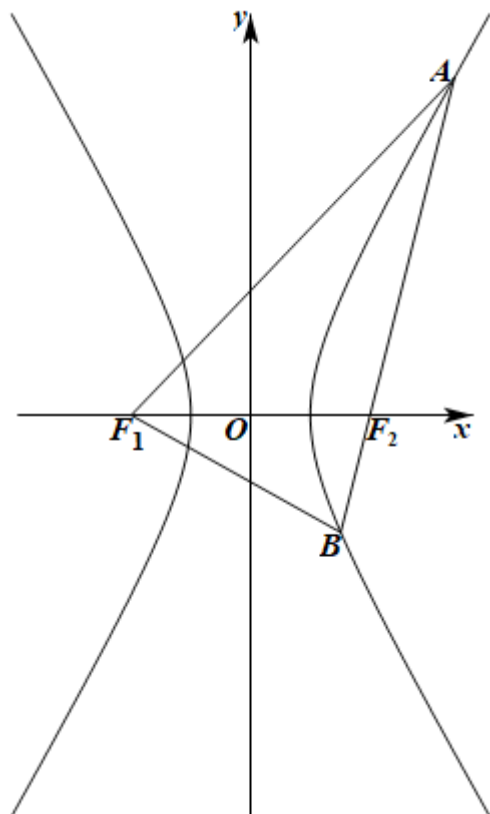
□□□С.

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$$|BF_2| = |AB| - |AF_2| = 2a \quad |BF_1| = 4a$$



$$\cos \angle BF_2F_1 = \frac{|F_1F_2|^2 + |BF_2|^2 - |BF_1|^2}{2|BF_1| \cdot |BF_2|} = \frac{c^2 - 3a^2}{2ac} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$2c^2 - ac - 6a^2 = 0 \quad 2e^2 - e - 6 = 0 \quad Q \quad e > 1 \quad e = 2$$

D.

$$9 \times 2021 \cdot \dots x \in [1, e] \quad y \in [-1, 5] \quad y^2 x e^{x-y} - ax - \ln x = 0$$

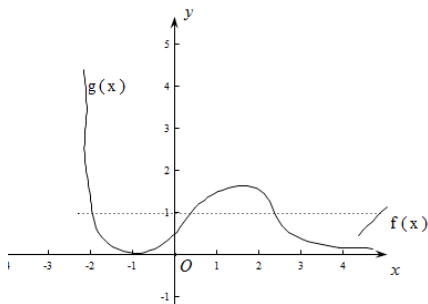
a

$$A \left[ \frac{25}{e}, e - \frac{1}{e} \right] \quad B \left[ \frac{25}{e}, \frac{3}{e} \right] \quad C \left( 0, \frac{25}{e} \right] \quad D \left[ \frac{25}{e}, e - \frac{3}{e} \right)$$

B

$$y^2 e^{x-y} = \frac{\ln x}{x} + a \quad f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x} + a, x \in [1, e] \quad g(y) = y^2 e^{x-y}, y \in [-1, 5] \quad f(x) \in \left[ a, a + \frac{1}{e} \right]$$

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$$\left[ a, a + \frac{1}{e} \right] \subseteq \left[ \frac{25}{e}, \frac{4}{e} \right].$$

$$10^{2021} \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{a^5 b^{15} (\ln 4 - \ln 3) c^{16} (\ln 5 - \ln 4)}{\dots}$$
$$A \sqcup a \sqcup c \sqcup b$$
$$B \sqcap c \sqcap b \sqcap a$$
$$C \sqcap b \sqcap a \sqcap c$$
$$D \sqcup a \sqcup b \sqcup c$$

□□□□B

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$$a b^3 \ln^4 \frac{4}{3} \frac{1}{3} \ln^4 \frac{4}{3} e^{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{4}{3} \epsilon \left( \frac{4}{3} \right)^3 b^3 c \ln^4 \left( \frac{4}{3} \right)$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^{16} \quad \square\square\square\square\square \quad \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^{15} \quad \square \quad \left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^{16} \quad \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square$$

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$$a^b \geq 1 \Rightarrow 3 \ln \frac{4}{3} \leq \ln \frac{4}{3} \leq \ln \frac{4}{3} e^{\frac{1}{3}} \leq \frac{4}{3} e^{\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^3} \leq e^{2.5} \leq \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^3 < 2.5 \Rightarrow e > \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^3$$

$$\therefore a > b \quad \square$$

$$b^c \ln\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^{15} \ln\left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^{16}$$

$$\square\square\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^{15}\square\left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^{16}\square\square\square\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^{15}=\frac{\left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^{16}}{\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^{15}}=\frac{\left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^{15}}{\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^{15}}\cdot\frac{5}{4}=\left(\frac{15}{16}\right)^{15}\frac{5}{4}=\left(\frac{15}{16}\right)^{11}\frac{253125}{262144}<1\square\therefore\left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^{16}<\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^{15}\square$$

$$\therefore 16 \ln \frac{5}{4} < 15 \ln \frac{4}{3} \quad \square \square \quad c < b \quad \square \quad \therefore c < b < a \quad \square$$

□□□B□

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \log_2 x, & x > 0 \\ \sin\left(\omega x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right), & -\pi \leq x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$A \sqcap \left( \frac{4}{3}, \frac{7}{3} \right]$$

$$B \sqcap \left[ \frac{4}{3}, \frac{7}{3} \right)$$

$$\mathbb{C}\Pi\left(\frac{4}{3}, \frac{7}{3}\right)$$

$$D \sqcap \left[ \frac{4}{3}, \frac{7}{3} \right]$$

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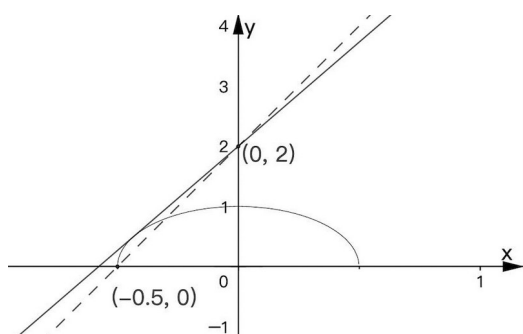
$$D \sqcap [2\sqrt{3}, 4)$$

□□□□C

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$$\sqrt{1 - 4x^2} - ax = 2 \quad (a > 0) \quad \begin{matrix} \square\square\square\square \\ J_1 = \sqrt{1 - 4x^2} \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \square \\ J_2 = ax + 2 \end{matrix} \quad (a > 0) \quad \begin{matrix} \square\square\square \\ \end{matrix}$$

$$y^2 + 4x^2 = 1$$

$$J_2(0,2) \text{ at } (-0.5,0) \quad a = \frac{2-0}{0-(-0.5)} = 4$$
$$y^2 + 4x^2 = 1 \quad \begin{cases} y = ax + 2 \\ y = \sqrt{1 - 4x^2} \end{cases} \quad a > 0 \quad a = 2\sqrt{3}$$

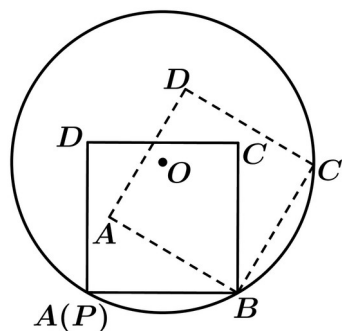
$a \in (2\sqrt{3}, 4]$ ,  $C$ .

□□□C.

13 2021. . . . .  $O$  . . . . . 2  $P$  . . . . . 2  $ABCD$  . . . . .

A  $P$   $B$ .  $ABCD$  A  $P$  A





A  $(1 - 2\sqrt{2})\pi$

B  $(2 + \sqrt{2})\pi$

C  $4\pi$

D  $\left(3 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)\pi$

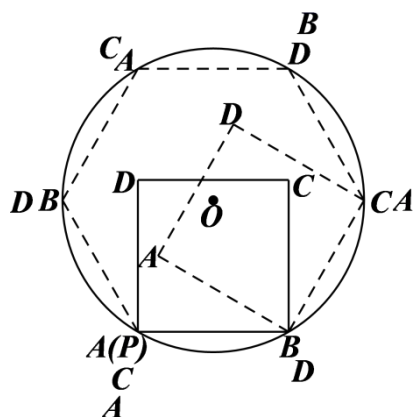
答案B

解析

连接OA, OP, 则  $\angle AOP = 30^\circ$ ,  $\angle AOB = 120^\circ$ ,  $\angle AOC = 90^\circ$ ,  $\angle AOD = 45^\circ$ .

所以

连接OC,  $r = 2$ ,  $ABCD$  边长  $a = 2$



所以  $\angle AOP = \frac{\pi}{3}$ ,  $\angle AOB = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ ,  $\angle AOC = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,  $\angle AOD = \frac{\pi}{4}$ .

所以  $\angle AOP = 30^\circ$ ,  $\angle AOB = 120^\circ$ .

所以  $\angle AOP = 30^\circ$ ,  $m_1 = \frac{\pi}{6} \times |AB| = \frac{\pi}{3}$ ,  $m_2 = \frac{\pi}{6} \times |AC| = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}\pi$ .

$m_3 = \frac{\pi}{6} \times |AD| = \frac{\pi}{3}$ ,  $m_4 = 0$ .

所以  $\angle AOP = 30^\circ$ ,  $m_1 + m_2 + m_3 + m_4 = (2 + \sqrt{2})\pi$ .

答案B.







$$\square f = \frac{p}{\sqrt{\sin x}} + \frac{q}{\sqrt{\cos x}} \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square \geq 5 \cdot \frac{\sqrt[5]{p} + \sqrt[5]{q}}{\sqrt[5]{f^4}} \square\square\square\square f \square\square\square.$$
$$f = \frac{p}{\sqrt{\sin x}} + \frac{q}{\sqrt{\cos x}} \quad x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \quad 0 < \sin x < 1 \quad 0 < \cos x < 1$$

$$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1 \quad 5 = 1 + 4 = 1 + 4 \left( \frac{p}{f\sqrt{\sin x}} + \frac{q}{f\sqrt{\cos x}} \right)$$

$$= \left( \frac{4p}{f\sqrt{\sin x}} + \sin^2 x \right) + \left( \frac{4q}{f\sqrt{\cos x}} + \cos^2 x \right)$$

$$\geq 5\sqrt[5]{\left( \frac{p}{f\sqrt{\sin x}} \right)^4 \cdot \sin^2 x} + 5\sqrt[5]{\left( \frac{q}{f\sqrt{\cos x}} \right)^4 \cdot \cos^2 x} = 5 \cdot \frac{\sqrt[5]{p^4} + \sqrt[5]{q^4}}{\sqrt[5]{f^4}} \quad \square$$

$$\sqrt[5]{f^4} \geq \sqrt[5]{p^4} + \sqrt[5]{q^4} = p^{\frac{4}{5}} + q^{\frac{4}{5}} \quad f \geq \left( p^{\frac{4}{5}} + q^{\frac{4}{5}} \right)^{\frac{5}{4}}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{p}{f\sqrt{\sin x}} = \sin^2 x \\ \frac{q}{f\sqrt{\cos x}} = \cos^2 x \end{cases} \quad \tan x = \left( \frac{p}{q} \right)^{\frac{2}{5}}$$

$$\frac{p}{\sqrt{\sin x}} + \frac{q}{\sqrt{\cos x}} \left( p^{\frac{4}{5}} + q^{\frac{4}{5}} \right)^{\frac{5}{4}}.$$

$$16^{2021} \cdot x^{X(|X|+a)=1} \cdot a$$

D□3

1111

$$\frac{1}{x} \frac{d}{dx} x^a = a x^{a-1}$$

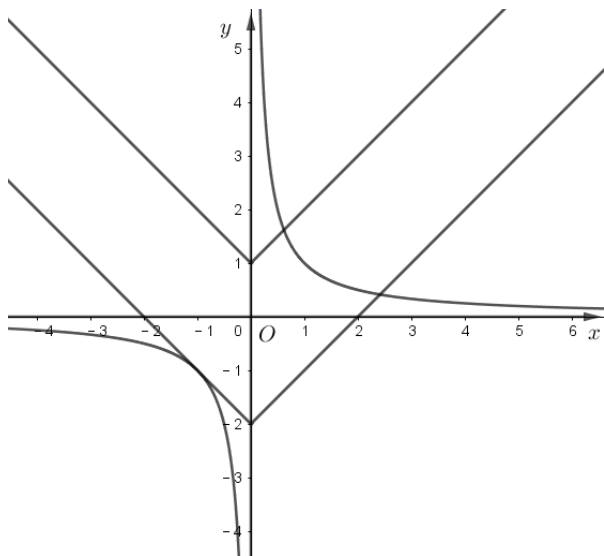
□□□□

□□  $x=0$  □□□□□□,

□□□□□□□□  $|x|+a=\frac{1}{x}$ ,

□□□□□□  $y=|x|+a$  □  $y=\frac{1}{x}$  □□□□□□□□□□,

□□□



□  $a \geq 0$  □□□ 1 □□□□□□□□□□

□  $a < 0$  □□□□□□□□□□  $-x+a=\frac{1}{x} (x < 0)$  □□□□□□  $a = -2$  □

□□  $a < -2$  □□□□.

□□□A

17□□2021·□□·□□□□□□□□□□□□□□  $f(x) = A \sin(\omega x + \varphi) \left( A > 0, \omega > 0, |\varphi| < \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$  □□□□  $y$  □□□□  $M(0, -1)$  □ □□

□□  $y$  □□□□□□□□□□  $M(\frac{\pi}{4}, 2)$ , □□  $\forall x_1, x_2 \in (-a, a), x_1 \neq x_2$ , □□  $f(x_1) \neq f(x_2)$ , □□□  $a$  □□□□□□ □

A□  $\frac{\pi}{4}$

B□  $\frac{\pi}{6}$

C□  $\frac{\pi}{8}$

D□  $\frac{\pi}{12}$

□□□□C

□□□□

□□□□□□  $A, \varphi, \omega$  □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□  $a$  □□□□.

□□□□

$$\square\square\square\square\square A=2\square2\sin\varphi=-1\square|\varphi|<\frac{\pi}{2}\square$$

$$\therefore \varphi=-\frac{\pi}{6}\square$$

$$\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\frac{\pi}{4}\omega-\frac{\pi}{6}=\frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi\square\square\square\square\square\square\omega=\frac{8}{3}+8k(k\in\mathbb{Z})\square$$

$$\square\frac{T}{4}<\frac{\pi}{4}<\frac{T}{2}\square$$

$$\square\square2<\omega<4\square\square\omega=\frac{8}{3}$$

$$\square\square f(x)=2\sin(\frac{8}{3}x-\frac{\pi}{6})\square$$

$$\forall x_1, x_2 \in (-a, a), x_1 \neq x_2, \square\square f(x_1) \neq f(x_2) \square\square f(x) \square (-a, a) \square\square\square$$

$$\square f(x)=-2\square\square\square y\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square(-\frac{\pi}{8}, -2), \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square(\frac{\pi}{4}, 2)\square$$

$$\square a\square\square\square\square\square\square\frac{\pi}{8}.$$

□□□C

$$18\square\square2021\cdot\square\square\cdot\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square ABCD\square\square\square\square\sqrt{2}\square\square O\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square P\square\square O\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square PA^2+PB^2+PC^2+PD^2\square\square\square\square$$

□

A□8

B□16

C□32

D□□P□□□□□□

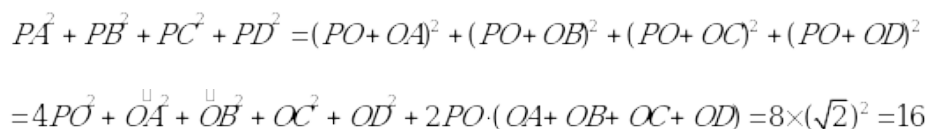
□□□□B

□□□□

$$\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square PA^2+PB^2+PC^2+PD^2=(PO+OA)^2+(PO+OB)^2+(PO+OC)^2+(PO+OD)^2\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square.$$

□□□□

□□□□□□



□□□AD□

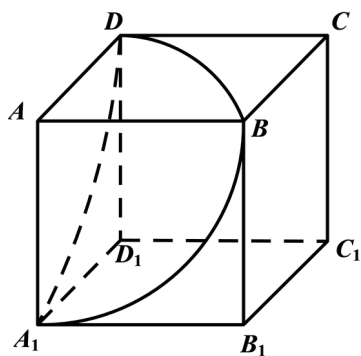
□□□□AD

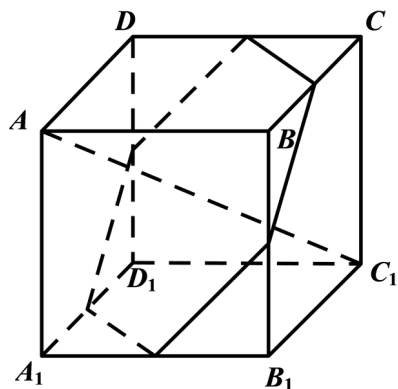
0000

[illegible]

11/11

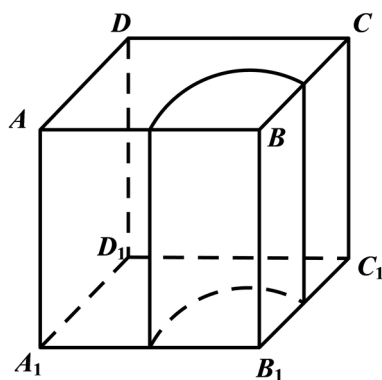
$\rho_A \approx P_{\text{A}} = 0.0002$  mmHg  
 $\frac{3}{4} \times 27 \times 2 = 37$  mm Hg





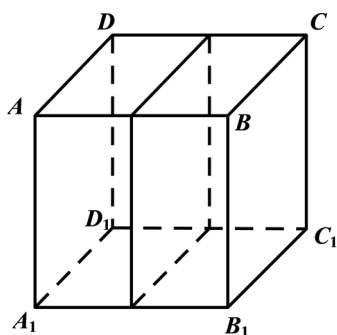
$\square C_{\text{BB}} \leq P_{\text{BB}} \leq BB_{\text{max}} + 1$   $\square$   $2 \times \frac{1}{4} \times 27 + 4 = 7 + 4$

□ C □□□



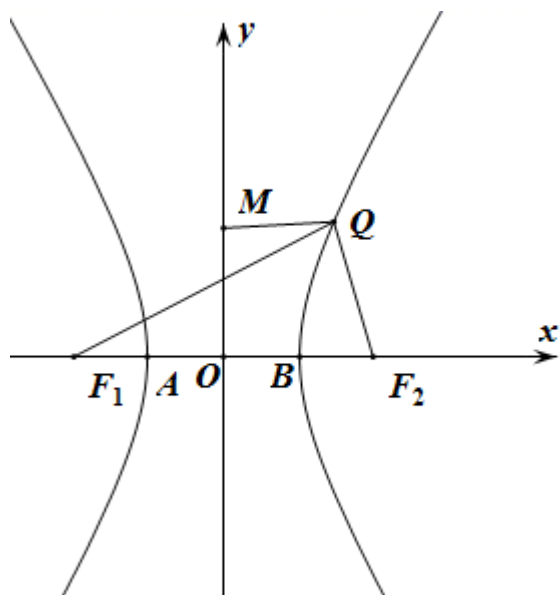
$P_{\text{D}} \approx 2$

□□□AD.



21002021.00.00000000000000000000  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 (a > 0, b > 0)$  0000000000  $F_1(-c, 0), F_2(c, 0)$  0000000000  $A, B$ 00

$M(0, b)$   $Q$



A  $\triangle MAB$    $e = \sqrt{3}$

B   $e = \sqrt{2}$    $QA$    $QB$   1

C  $AB$    $F_1F_2$

D  $|F_1Q| + |MQ|$    $\sqrt{a^2 + 2b^2} + 2a$

BD

.

A  $\triangle ABM$    $b = \sqrt{3}a \Rightarrow e = 2$   A

B  $e = \sqrt{2}$    $\frac{c^2}{a^2} = 2 \Rightarrow b^2 = a^2$    $Q(x_0, y_0)$    $\frac{x_0^2}{a^2} - \frac{y_0^2}{b^2} = 1 \Rightarrow y_0^2 = \left(\frac{x_0^2}{a^2} - 1\right) \times b^2 = \frac{b}{a^2}(x_0^2 - a^2)$

$k_{QA} \cdot k_{QB} = \frac{y_0}{x_0 + a} \cdot \frac{y_0}{x_0 - a} = \frac{y_0^2}{x_0^2 - a^2} = \frac{b}{a^2} = 1$   B







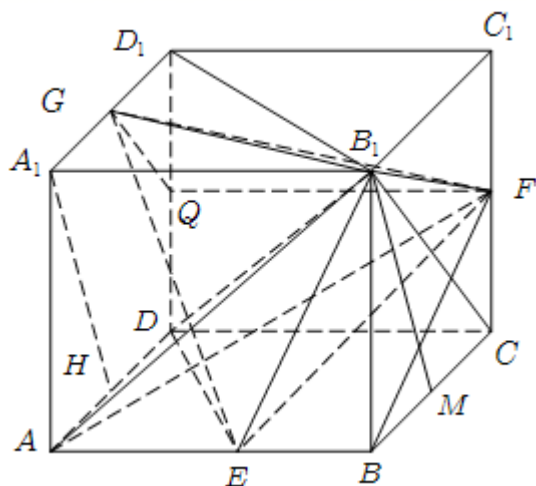
**B** □□□□  $AB_1//$  □□  $DEF$  □□  $DC_1//$  □□  $DEF$  □  $DC_1$  □□□  $DEF$  □□□□□□□□ **B** □□□□

C 证明  $DD_1 \perp QF$   $QF \parallel AB$ ,  $\angle GFQ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$   $\cos \angle GFQ = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$  D 证明

D □□□□□□  $B_1$ -  $EFG$  □□  $EF=FG=GE=\sqrt{6}$ ,  $B_1E=B_1F=B_1G=\sqrt{5}$  □

[illegible]
$$B_{EFG} = \sqrt{(\sqrt{5})^2 - (\sqrt{2})^2} = \sqrt{3} \text{ D.}$$

□□□AD



23 2021. . . . .  $f(x) = \sin |x| + |\cos x|$  . . . . .

A  $f(x)$     
$$B \cap f(X) \cap \dots \cap -1$$
$$C \cap A(x) \cap [-2\pi, 2\pi] \cap 4 \cap \dots$$
$$D(f(x)) \left( \frac{\pi}{2}, \pi \right)$$

□□□□ABC

1111

A  $\Rightarrow$  B  $\Rightarrow$   $0 \leq \cos x \leq 1 \Rightarrow -1 \leq \sin x \leq 1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{3\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \sin x + \cos x = -1$

C 选项 选项  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x + \cos x, 0 \leq x, \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \sin x - \cos x, \frac{\pi}{2} < x, \frac{3\pi}{2} \\ \sin x + \cos x, \frac{3\pi}{2} < x, 2\pi \end{cases}$  选项 选项 选项 D 选项

$x \in [0, 2\pi]$   $f(x)$

$x \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right)$  选项  $f(x) = \sin x - \cos x = \sqrt{2} \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$  选项 选项.

选项

选项 A 选项  $f(-x) = \sin|-x| + |\cos(-x)| = \sin|x| + |\cos x| = f(x)$  选项  $f(x)$  选项 A 选项

选项 B 选项  $0 \leq \cos x \leq 1$  选项  $-1 \leq \sin|x| \leq 1$  选项  $\sin|x| + |\cos x| \geq -1$  选项  $x = \frac{3\pi}{2}$  选项  $\sin|x| + |\cos x| = -1$  选项  $f(x)$  选项 选项

$-1$  选项 B 选项

选项 C 选项 选项  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x + \cos x, 0 \leq x, \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \sin x - \cos x, \frac{\pi}{2} < x, \frac{3\pi}{2} \\ \sin x + \cos x, \frac{3\pi}{2} < x, 2\pi \end{cases}$  选项 选项 选项 选项

$x \in [0, 2\pi]$   $f(x) = 0$   $x = \frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{7\pi}{4}$

选项 A 选项  $f(x)$  选项 选项  $f(x)$  选项  $[-2\pi, 0]$  选项 选项  $-\frac{5\pi}{4}$  选项  $-\frac{7\pi}{4}$  选项 选项  $f(x)$  选项  $[-2\pi, 2\pi]$  选项 4 选项 选项

C 选项

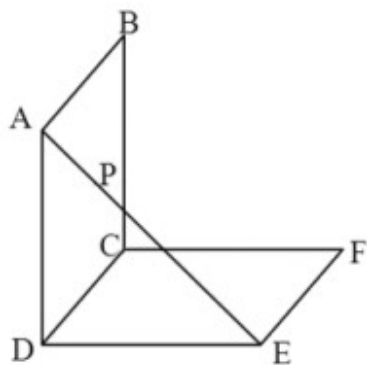
选项 D 选项  $x \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right)$  选项  $f(x) = \sin x - \cos x = \sqrt{2} \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$  选项

选项  $\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \pi$  选项  $\frac{\pi}{4} < x - \frac{\pi}{4} < \frac{3\pi}{4}$  选项  $y = \sin x$  选项  $\left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$  选项 选项  $\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{4}\right)$  选项 选项 D 选项.

选项 ABC.

24 选项 2021 选项 选项 选项 ABCD 选项 DEFC 选项 1 选项 ABCD 选项 DEFC 选项 P 选项 AE 选项 选项 选项





A  $CF = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

B  $P$  是  $AE$  的中点， $D, B, P, F$  共线

C  $PD + PF$  的最小值是  $\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}$

D  $\angle A, \angle DCE$  的度数之和为  $3\pi$

解：BD

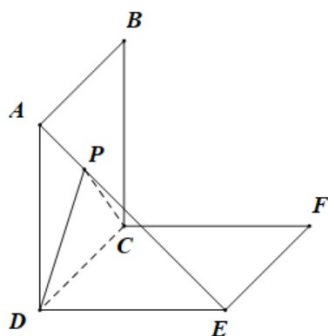
解：

解：由  $CP = \sqrt{DP^2 + CD^2}$  可知  $A, P, B, F$  四点共线， $D, P, B, F$  四点共线， $B, P, A, D, E$  五点共线

$ABFE$  是平行四边形， $C$  是  $DE$  的中点， $D$ 。

解：

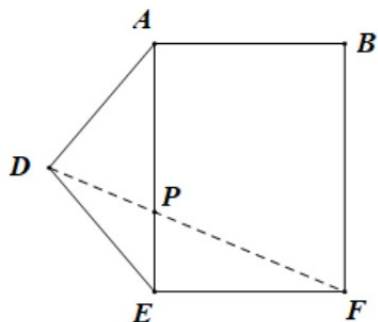
解：由  $DP, CF$  可知  $CP = \sqrt{DP^2 + CD^2} = \sqrt{DP^2 + 1} \geq \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$ ， $A, P, B, F$  四点共线



解：B  $P$  是  $AE$  的中点， $\triangle PBF$  是等腰三角形， $D, P, B, F$  四点共线， $D, B, P, F$  四点共线， $B, P, A, D, E$  五点共线

解：C  $\angle A, \angle DCE$  的度数之和为  $ABFE$  是平行四边形， $D, P, F$  三点共线， $PD + PF$  的最小值是  $\sqrt{\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + 1\right)^2} = \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}$

解：C



则  $D$  到  $EF$  的距离为  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ，即  $D$  到  $EF$  的距离为  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ 。

则  $BD$ 。

25. 2021. 已知  $C: \sqrt{(x+1)^2 + y^2} \cdot \sqrt{(x-1)^2 + y^2} = 3$ ，则  $C$  的方程为  $\square$ 。

A.  $C: y = 0 (0 \leq y \leq 2)$

B.  $C: y = 0$

C.  $C: x^2 + y^2 = 2$

D.  $C: x^2 + y^2 = \sqrt{2}$

则  $BCD$ 。

则  $\square$ 。

A.  $x=0$  时  $y$  的取值范围  $y \in [0, 2]$ ， $B: x^2 + y^2 = 3$ ， $C: y^2 \geq 0$ ， $(x^2 - 1)^2 \leq 9$ 。

则  $D: x^2 + y^2 \geq 2$ ， $C: x^2 + y^2 = 2$ 。

则  $\square$ 。

A.  $x=0$  时  $\sqrt{y^2 + 1} \cdot \sqrt{y^2 + 1} = 3$ ， $y^2 + 1 = 3$ 。

则  $y = \pm\sqrt{2}$ ， $C: y = 0 (0 \leq y \leq 2)$ 。

B.  $C: \sqrt{(x+1)^2 + y^2} \cdot \sqrt{(x-1)^2 + y^2} = 3$ ， $x^2 + y^2 = 3$ 。

则  $\sqrt{(-x+1)^2 + y^2} \cdot \sqrt{(-x-1)^2 + y^2} = 3$ 。

$$\sqrt{(x-1)^2+y^2} \cdot \sqrt{(x+1)^2+y^2} = 3 \quad \text{C} \quad y$$

$$y^2 \geq 0 \quad 3 = \sqrt{(x+1)^2+y^2} \cdot \sqrt{(x-1)^2+y^2} \geq \sqrt{(x+1)^2} \cdot \sqrt{(x-1)^2}$$

$$(x^2-1)^2 \leq 9 \quad -3 \leq x^2-1 \leq 3 \quad -2 \leq x \leq 2$$

$$C \quad [-2, 2]$$

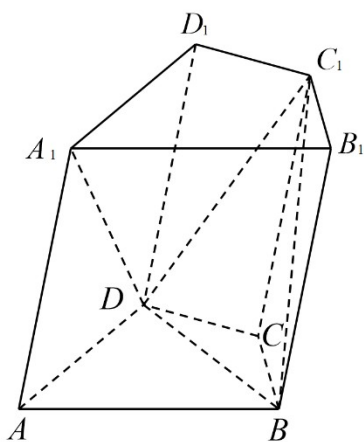
$$D \quad \sqrt{(x+1)^2+y^2} \cdot \sqrt{(x-1)^2+y^2} = 3 \quad x^2+y^2+1 \geq 3$$

$$x^2+y^2 \geq 2 \quad C \quad \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \geq \sqrt{2}$$

BCD.

26 2021.  $ABCD-AB_1C_1D_1$   $|AC_1|=\sqrt{3}$   $|BD|=1$   $AC_1$   $BD$   $60^\circ$

$$|AA_1|=2\sqrt{2} \quad A-BC_1D \quad \frac{1}{2}$$



$$A \quad ABCD-AB_1C_1D_1 \quad \frac{3}{4}$$

$$B \quad ABCD-AB_1C_1D_1 \quad \frac{3}{2}$$

$$C \quad ABCD-AB_1C_1D_1 \quad 45^\circ$$

$$D \quad A-ABD \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

ABC



$$S_{\text{ABCD}} = \frac{1}{2} |AC| \cdot |BD| \cdot \sin 60^\circ$$
$$h = \sin \alpha \cdot |AA'|$$

□□ A □□ □ AC □ BD □ O □ □ ∴ A4 □ C□, |A4| = |C□| □ ∴ □□ □ A4 C□ □□□□□□

$\therefore |AQ| = |A_1Q_1| = \sqrt{3}$   $\square$   $AQ \parallel A_1Q_1$   $\square \therefore AC \parallel BD$   $\square \square \square \square 60^\circ$   $\square$

$$\begin{aligned} \square S_{\square\square\square\square ABCD} &= S_{\triangle ACD} + S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2}|AC| \cdot |DE| + \frac{1}{2}|AC| \cdot |BF| \\ &= \frac{1}{2}|AC|(|OD|\sin 60^\circ + |OB|\sin 60^\circ) = \frac{1}{2}|AC| \cdot |BD|\sin 60^\circ = \frac{3}{4} \square\square\square\square A \square\square\square \end{aligned}$$

$$V_{ABCD} = V_{A \cdot BCD} + V_{A \cdot B \cdot C \cdot D} + V_{A \cdot B \cdot C} + V_{A \cdot B \cdot D} + V_{A \cdot C \cdot D} + V_{B \cdot C \cdot D}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot S_{\triangle ABD} \cdot h + V_A \cdot BC_1D + \frac{1}{3} S_{\triangle AC_1D_1} \cdot h + \frac{1}{3} S_{\triangle BCD} \cdot h + \frac{1}{3} S_{\triangle AC_1C} \cdot h$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot S_{ABCD} \cdot h + \frac{1}{3} S_{A_1B_1C_1D_1} \cdot h = V_{A_1-BC_1D}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} V_{ABCD-A_1B_1C_1D_1} + V_{A_1-BC_1D}$$

$$\therefore V_{ABCD-A_1B_1C_1D_1} = 3V_{A_1-BC_1D} = \frac{3}{2}$$

【例 2】如图，在四棱锥

$P-ABCD$  中，底面  $ABCD$  为正方形，侧棱  $PA \perp$  底面  $ABCD$ ，且  $PA = AB$ ，求二面角  $P-AC-B$  的余弦值。

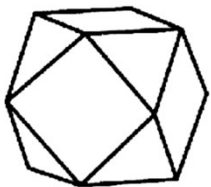
$$\sin \alpha = \frac{h}{|AA_1|} = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \therefore \alpha = 45^\circ$$

【例 3】如图，在四棱锥  $P-ABCD$  中，底面  $ABCD$  为正方形，侧棱  $PA \perp$  底面  $ABCD$ ，且  $PA = AB$ ，求二面角  $P-AC-B$  的余弦值。

【例 4】如图，在四棱锥

$P-ABCD$  中，底面  $ABCD$  为正方形，侧棱  $PA \perp$  底面  $ABCD$ ，且  $PA = AB$ ，求二面角  $P-AC-B$  的余弦值。

【例 5】如图，在四棱锥  $P-ABCD$  中，底面  $ABCD$  为正方形，侧棱  $PA \perp$  底面  $ABCD$ ，且  $PA = AB$ ，求二面角  $P-AC-B$  的余弦值。



【例 6】如图，在四棱锥  $P-ABCD$  中，底面  $ABCD$  为正方形，侧棱  $PA \perp$  底面  $ABCD$ ，且  $PA = AB$ ，求二面角  $P-AC-B$  的余弦值。

【例 7】如图，在四棱锥  $P-ABCD$  中，底面  $ABCD$  为正方形，侧棱  $PA \perp$  底面  $ABCD$ ，且  $PA = AB$ ，求二面角  $P-AC-B$  的余弦值。

$$C \text{ 选项为 } \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

【例 8】如图，在四棱锥  $P-ABCD$  中，底面  $ABCD$  为正方形，侧棱  $PA \perp$  底面  $ABCD$ ，且  $PA = AB$ ，求二面角  $P-AC-B$  的余弦值。

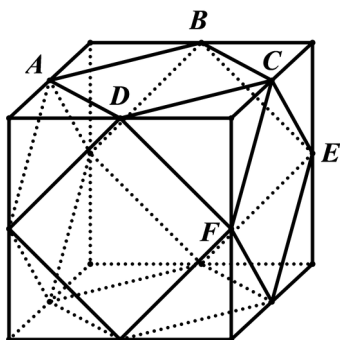
【例 9】如图，在四棱锥  $P-ABCD$  中，底面  $ABCD$  为正方形，侧棱  $PA \perp$  底面  $ABCD$ ，且  $PA = AB$ ，求二面角  $P-AC-B$  的余弦值。

【例 10】如图，在四棱锥  $P-ABCD$  中，底面  $ABCD$  为正方形，侧棱  $PA \perp$  底面  $ABCD$ ，且  $PA = AB$ ，求二面角  $P-AC-B$  的余弦值。

【例 11】如图，在四棱锥  $P-ABCD$  中，底面  $ABCD$  为正方形，侧棱  $PA \perp$  底面  $ABCD$ ，且  $PA = AB$ ，求二面角  $P-AC-B$  的余弦值。

1111

□□□□□□□□□□ 12 □□□□14 □□□24 □□□A □□□



□□ B □□  $AB \perp DF$  □□□□  $AB \perp DF$   $60^\circ$  □□ B □□

$$V = (\sqrt{2})^3 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times 8 = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

□□ D□□□□□□□□□□

□□□ACD□

$$28 \cdot 2021 \cdot y^2 \cdot 4x \cdot F(l_1, l_2) \cdot F(k_1, k_2) \cdot A \cdot B$$
$$C \sqcap D \sqcup A \sqcap B \sqcup P \sqcup C \sqcap D \sqcup Q \sqcup$$
$$A \square\square AB \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square 4 \square\square^{k_1=2}$$
$$B \vdash k_1 k_2 \vdash 1 \vdash AB \vdash CD \vdash \vdash \vdash \vdash 16$$
$$C \vdash P \vdash \vdash AB \vdash \vdash \vdash \vdash \vdash$$
$$D_{k_1 k_2}^{FP \cdot FQ} \approx 8$$

□□□□BCD

1111

Diagram of a 1D lattice with 20 sites. Sites 1-4 are labeled  $AB$ , sites 5-16 are labeled  $k_i$ , sites 17-19 are labeled  $AB+ CD$ , and site 20 is labeled  $AB+ CD$ . A red 'A' is on site 17 and a red dot is on site 18.

□□□□□□□□ B □□□□□□.□□□□  $k_{A^P} \cdot k_{B^P}$  □□□□□□ C □□□□□□.□□□□  $FP \cdot FQ$  □□□□□□ D □□□□□□.

11/11

$$A_{AB}^{x=\frac{1}{k}y+1} = A(x, y) \otimes B(x_2, y_2) \otimes_{AB} M(x_0, y_0)$$



$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{k_1} y + 1 \\ y^2 = 4x \end{cases} \Rightarrow y^2 - \frac{4}{k_1} y - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow y_0 = \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} = \frac{2}{k_1} = 4 \Rightarrow k_1 = \frac{1}{2} \text{ A }.$$

B  $AB = \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{k_1^2}} |x_1 - x_2| = \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{k_1^2}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{16}{k_1^2} + 16} = 4 \left( 1 + \frac{1}{k_1^2} \right)$   $k_1 k_2 = -1$   $\therefore k_2 = -\frac{1}{k_1}$   $\therefore CD$   $AB$

$k_1$   $-\frac{1}{k_1}$   $\therefore CD = 4(1 + k_1^2)$   $\therefore AB + CD = \frac{4}{k_1^2} + 4k_1^2 + 8 \geq 2\sqrt{16} + 8 = 16$

$k_1 = \pm 1$  “ ” B

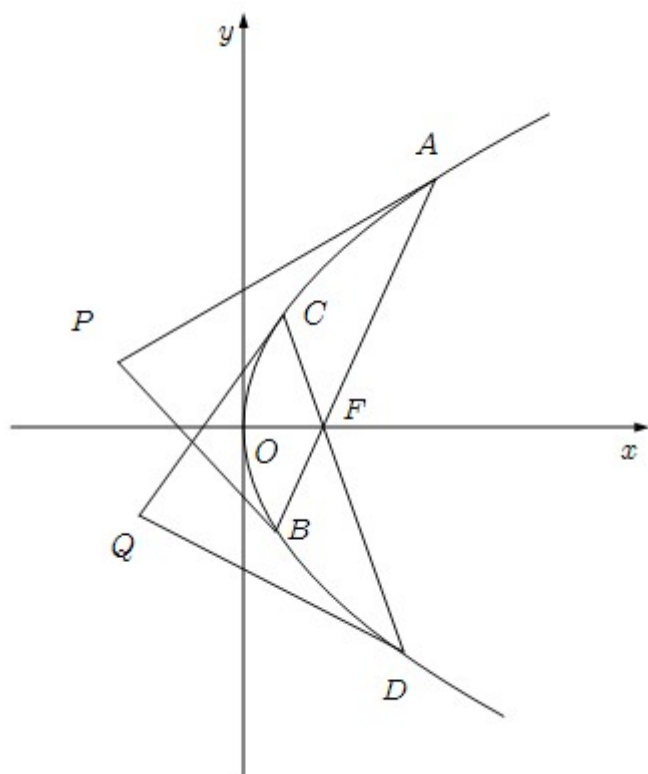
C A  $xy = 4 \cdot \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} \Rightarrow 2x_1 - x_1 y + 2x_2 = 0 \Rightarrow y_P = \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}$   $x_P = \frac{x_1 x_2}{4}$

B  $2x_1 - y_2 y + 2x_2 = 0$   $P \left( -1, \frac{2}{k_1} \right)$   $Q \left( -1, \frac{2}{k_2} \right)$   $k_{AP} \cdot k_{BP} = \frac{4}{x_1 x_2} = -1$   $PA \perp PB$   $\therefore C$

D  $\vec{FP} = \left( -2, \frac{2}{k_1} \right)$   $\vec{FQ} = \left( -2, \frac{2}{k_2} \right)$   $\therefore \vec{FP} \cdot \vec{FQ} = 4 + \frac{4}{k_1 k_2} = 8$  D

BCD





29□□2021.□□.□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

[illegible]
$$\prod_{n \in \mathbb{N}^*} \prod_{i=1}^{n+1} a_n \prod_{i=1}^n S_n$$

$$A_{\square} a_{n+1} = 2a_n - 1$$

$$B \square \mathcal{S}_{n+1} = 3\mathcal{S}_n - 3$$

$$C_{\square} S_n = 3 \left[ (n-1)^2 + 1 \right]$$

$$D \sqcap K = 2^{n-1} - 1$$

□□□□ABD

100

$a_n + a_n - 1 = 2a_n - 1$   $a_n$   $S_1 = 3$   $S_2 = 6$   $S_3 = 15$   $S_4 = 42$   $S_5 = 123$   $A$   $D$   $B$   $C$ .

$n$   $a_n$   $n$   $a_n + a_n - 1 = 2a_n - 1$   $a_{n+1} = 2a_n - 1$   $A$

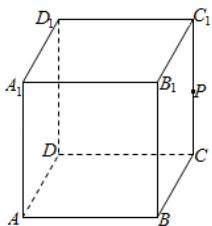
$S_1 = 3$   $S_2 = 6$   $S_3 = 15$   $S_4 = 42$   $S_5 = 123$   $B$   $C$

$a_{n+1} = 2a_n - 1$   $a_{n+1} - 1 = 2(a_n - 1)$   $\frac{a_{n+1} - 1}{a_n - 1} = 2$

$a_n - 1$   $2$   $a_n - 1 = 2^{n-1}$   $a_n = 2^{n-1} + 1$   $k = 2^{n-1} - 1$   $D$

$ABD$

30 2021  $ABCD - A_1B_1C_1D_1$   $P$   $CC_1$



$DP \parallel AB_1D_1$

$P$   $BB_1$   $D$   $60^\circ$

$PB + PD_1$   $\sqrt{5}$

$P$   $AB_1D_1$   $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

$BD$

$P$   $C_1$   $DP \parallel AB_1D_1$   $P$   $BB_1$   $D$   $\angle CBD = 45^\circ$   $PB + PD_1 \geq BD_1$   $P$



$C$  平面  $P$  平面  $AB_1D_1$  平面  $\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$  平面  $D$  平面.

平面

$P$  平面  $C_1$  平面  $DP \parallel AB_1$  平面  $AB_1 \subset$  平面  $AB_1D_1$  平面  $DP \parallel$  平面  $AB_1D_1$  平面  $A$  平面

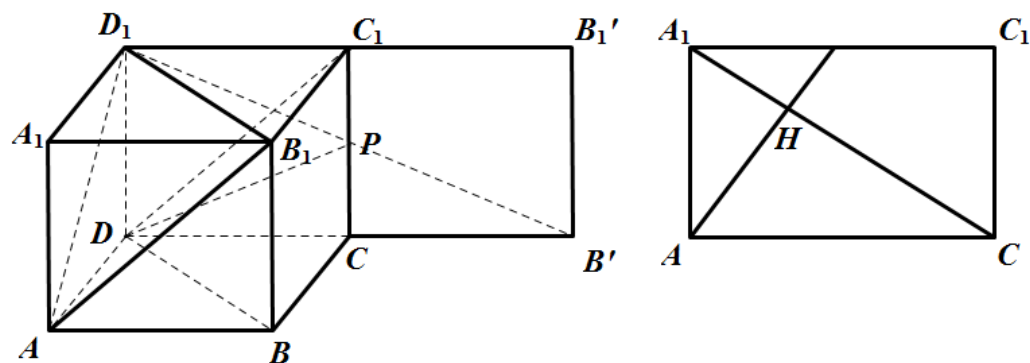
$P$  平面  $BB_1 \cdot D$  平面  $C$  平面  $BB_1 \cdot D$  平面  $\angle CBD = 45^\circ$  平面  $B$  平面

$PB + PD = PB + PD \geq BD = \sqrt{5}$  平面  $D, P, B$  平面  $C$  平面

$D_1B_1 \perp AC_1$  平面  $D_1B_1 \perp C_1C_1$  平面  $D_1B_1 \perp$  平面  $AC_1C$  平面  $D_1B_1 \perp AC$  平面  $AC \perp$  平面  $D_1BA$  平面  $AC$  平面  $D_1BA$  平面  $H$  平面

$AH = AC \cos \angle AC_1A = AC \cdot \frac{AC}{AC_1} = \sqrt{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$  平面  $P$  平面  $C$  平面  $P$  平面  $AB_1D_1$  平面  $\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$  平面  $D$  平面.

平面  $BD$ .



31 2021 平面  $f(x) = x^2 + \sin x$  平面

A 平面  $f(x)$  平面

B 平面  $g(x) = f(x) \cdot f(-x)$  平面  $g(x)$  平面  $f(x)$  平面

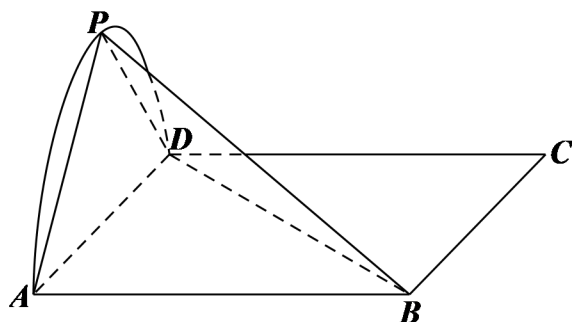
C 平面  $f(x)$  平面  $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$  平面

D 平面  $f(x)$  平面

平面  $ACD$

平面





A 求  $P-ABD$  的体积

B 求  $P-ABD$  的表面积  $\frac{8}{3}$

C 求  $P-ABD$  的侧面积  $32\pi$

D 求  $PB$  与  $ABCD$  所成角  $\frac{\sqrt{30}}{6}$

证明  $AC$

证明

由  $A$  知  $AB \perp AF$  且  $\angle APD = 90^\circ$  且  $AB \perp AD$  且  $\angle BPD = 90^\circ$  且  $AB \perp AD$

由  $B$  知  $P$  到  $AD$  的距离  $P-ABD$  的面积  $S_{PAD}$  且  $AD$  为底

由  $C$  知  $BD$  为  $O$  到  $P-ABD$  的距离  $O$  到  $P-ABD$  的距离

由  $D$  知  $P$  到  $PH \perp AD$  且  $H$  为  $HB$  且  $\angle PBH$  且  $PB$  且  $ABCD$  且  $AH = x$

$$\sin^2 \angle PBH = \frac{PH^2}{PB^2} = \frac{x(4-x)}{16+4x} = \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{x^2-4x}{x+4} \right) \quad \text{且 } x+4=t \quad \sin^2 \angle PBH \leq 3-2\sqrt{2}$$

证明

证明  $A$  知  $ABCD$  且  $4$  且  $AB \perp AD$

证明  $APD \perp$  且  $ABCD$  且  $APD \cap$  且  $ABCD = AD$  且  $AB \perp$  且  $APD$  且  $AB \perp AF$  且  $\triangle APB$

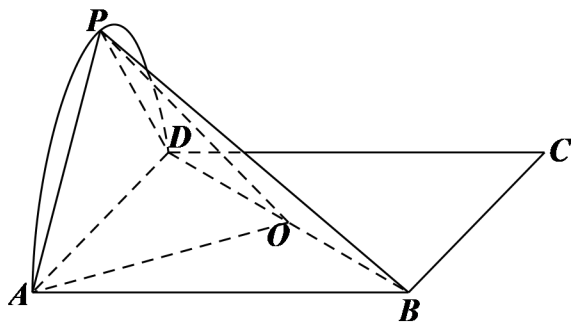
$$PB^2 = AP^2 + AB^2$$

由  $AD$  知  $\angle APD = 90^\circ$  且  $\triangle APD$  且  $PD^2 = AD^2 - AP^2$

由  $AB \perp AD$  且  $\triangle ADB$  且  $BD^2 = AD^2 + AB^2$



□□□□  $P-ABD$  □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ A □□□



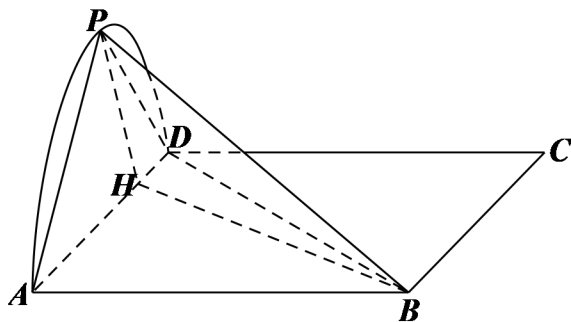
$$\boxed{x+4=t} \quad \boxed{x=t-4} \quad \boxed{4 < t < 8} \quad \boxed{\frac{x^2-4x}{x+4} = \frac{(t-4)^2-4(t-4)}{t} = \frac{t^2-12t+32}{t} = t + \frac{32}{t} - 12}$$

$$t + \frac{32}{t} \geq 2\sqrt{t \cdot \frac{32}{t}} = 8\sqrt{2} \quad t = \frac{32}{t} \quad t = 4\sqrt{2} \quad 4 < t < 8$$

$$t + \frac{32}{t} - 12 \geq 8\sqrt{2} - 12 \quad \sin^2 \angle PBH = -\frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{x^2 - 4x}{x+4} \right) \leq -\frac{1}{4} (8\sqrt{2} - 12) = 3 - 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\sin \angle PBH \leq \sqrt{2} - 1 \quad PB \text{ 与 } ABCD \text{ 所成角为 } \sqrt{2} - 1 \quad D$$

AC.



33 2021· 在平面直角坐标系  $xOy$  中，直线  $x + y - 2 = 0$  与圆  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  交于点  $P$  和  $Q$ 。

求  $AB$  的方程。

A 为圆  $OAPB$  上一点， $P$  为点  $(1, 1)$ 。

B 为  $|PA|$  的中点， $|PA| \in [1, +\infty)$ 。

C 为  $\angle APB$  的平分线。

D 为  $\triangle PAB$  的重心， $P$  为点  $(2, 0)$ 。

求  $ABC$  的面积。

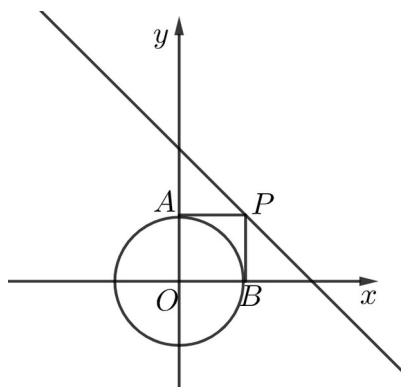
求  $AB$  的方程。

在平面直角坐标系  $xOy$  中，直线  $x + y - 2 = 0$  与圆  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  交于点  $P$  和  $Q$ 。求  $\angle APB$  的平分线  $AB$  的方程。

在平面直角坐标系  $xOy$  中，直线  $x + y - 2 = 0$  与圆  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  交于点  $P$  和  $Q$ 。求  $AB$  的方程。

求  $AB$  的方程。





由  $x + y - 2 = 0$  得  $\frac{|0+0-2|}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2}$  即  $OP$  为  $x + y - 2 = 0$  到  $O$  的距离  $P(1,1)$  则  $|OP| = \sqrt{2}$  即  $P$  为

当  $|OP|$  取最小值  $\sqrt{2}$  时  $OP \perp x + y - 2 = 0$  即  $P$  为  $|OP| \geq \sqrt{2}$  时  $|OA| = 1$  即

$\sin \angle APO = \frac{1}{|OP|} \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  即  $\angle APO \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$  即  $\angle BPO \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$  即  $\angle APB \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$  且  $\frac{|AQ|}{|PA|} = \tan \angle APO \leq 1$  即  $|PA| \geq 1$  即

$|PA| = \frac{1}{\tan \angle APO}$  且  $\angle APO \in (0, \frac{\pi}{4}]$  即  $|PA| \in [1, +\infty)$  即  $|PA|$  的取值范围是  $[1, +\infty)$  即  $QAPB$  的取值范围是

$|PA| = |PB| = |OA| = |OB| = 1$  且  $|OP| = \sqrt{2}$  即  $P$  为  $(1,1)$  即  $A, B, C$  为  $\triangle PAB$  的三边  $\angle APO = \frac{\pi}{6}$  即

当  $|OP| = 2$  时  $P(x, y)$  满足  $x + y - 2 = 0$  且  $\sqrt{x^2 + (2-x)^2} = 4$  即  $x = 0$  或  $x = 2$  即  $P(2,0)$  或  $P(0,2)$  即

D 错.

即  $ABC$ .

即

即

34. 2021. 即  $R$  为  $f(x)$  且  $f(x+2) + f(2-x) = 0$  且  $f(x) + f(-x) = 0$  即

$[2, 3]$  即

A  $f(-1)$  即  $f(x)$  即

B  $f(x)$  即  $(6, 0)$  C  $f(x_0 + 16) = f(x_0 - 12)$

定义域  $f(x)$  关于  $x=1$

选项 BC

选项

选项

选项

选项  $R$ ,  $f(x) + f(-x) = 0$  选项  $f(x)$  选项.

$f(x+2) + f(2-x) = 0$  选项  $f(x)$  选项  $(2,0)$  选项.

选项  $D$ .

$f(x)$  选项  $[2,3]$  选项  $\therefore f(x)$  选项  $[1,2]$  选项.

选项  $f(x)$  选项  $\therefore f(x)$  选项  $[-2,-1]$  选项  $f(-1)$  选项  $f(x)$  选项. 选项 A 选项.

$f(x+2) + f(2-x) = 0$  选项  $f(x+2+2) + f(2-(x+2)) = f(x+4) + f(-x) = 0$ ,

$f(x+4) = -f(-x) = f(x) \therefore f(x)$  选项 4.  $\therefore f(x+12) = f(x) = -f(-x)$ ,

$\therefore f(x+6) = -f(6-x)$  选项  $f(x+6) + f(6-x) = 0$  选项

$\therefore f(x)$  选项  $(6,0)$  选项 B 选项.

$f(x+4) = f(x)$  选项  $f(x+16) = f(x)$ ,  $f(x-12) = f(x) \therefore f(x_0+16) = f(x_0-12)$  选项 C 选项.

选项 BC.

35 选项 2021. 选项  $|a_n|$  选项  $a_1 > 1$ ,  $a_n a_{n+1} = \frac{3a_{n+1} - a_n}{a_{n+1} - 3a_n} (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$  选项  $a_1 + a_2 + \frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} = 10$  选项

$S_n = a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \dots + a_n^2$ ,  $T_n = \frac{1}{a_1^2} + \frac{1}{a_2^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_n^2}$  选项 选项

A 选项  $a_1 = 2$

B  $|a_n|$   $|a_{n+1}|$

C  $S_n + T_n = \frac{25}{32}(9^n - 1) - 2n$

D  $\frac{1}{2}(S_n + T_n)$   $n$  8

ABC

$a_{n+1} - 3a_n = \frac{3a_{n+1} - a_n}{a_n a_{n+1}} = \frac{3}{a_n} \left\{ a_n + \frac{1}{a_n} \right\}$   $3$   $a_1 + a_2 + \frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} = 10$   $a_1$  A

$a_n^2 - \frac{5}{2} \cdot 3^{n-1} a_n + 1 = 0, a_n = \frac{\frac{5}{2} \cdot 3^{n-1} + \sqrt{\frac{25}{4} \cdot 3^{n-2} - 4}}{2} (a_1 > 1)$  B C

D.

$a_1 > 1, a_n a_{n+1} = \frac{3a_{n+1} - a_n}{a_{n+1} - 3a_n} (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$

$\therefore a_{n+1} - 3a_n = \frac{3a_{n+1} - a_n}{a_n a_{n+1}} = \frac{3}{a_n}$

$\therefore a_{n+1} + \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} = 3 \left( a_n + \frac{1}{a_n} \right)$

$\left\{ a_n + \frac{1}{a_n} \right\}$   $3$

$\therefore a_1 + a_2 + \frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} = 4 \left( a_1 + \frac{1}{a_1} \right) = 10$

$2a_1^2 - 5a_1 + 2 = 0, a_1 = 2$   $\frac{1}{2}$   $a_1 > 1$   $a_1 = 2$  A

$a_n^2 - \frac{5}{2} \cdot 3^{n-1} a_n + 1 = 0, a_n = \frac{\frac{5}{2} \cdot 3^{n-1} + \sqrt{\frac{25}{4} \cdot 3^{n-2} - 4}}{2} (a_1 > 1)$





D 设  $y = n \cdot f(x), g(x)$  在  $A \cap B$  上  $f(x) \leq A$  且  $g(x) \leq B$

选项 BCD

选项

选项 A 选项 B 选项 C 选项 D  $ax \geq \ln x$  选项 E  $a \geq \frac{\ln x}{x}$

选项 A  $(\ln m, m)$  选项 B  $(2e^{\frac{m}{2}}, m)$  选项 C  $|AB| = 2e^{\frac{m}{2}} - \ln m$  选项 D  $|AB| = 2e^{\frac{m}{2}} - \ln m$

选项 E  $m$  选项 D

选项

选项 A  $h(x) = e^x - \ln \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + m$  选项 B  $h(x) = e^x - \frac{1}{x}$  选项 C  $h(x) = e^x - \frac{1}{x} = 0$  选项 D  $e^{x_0} = \frac{1}{x_0}$  选项 E  $h(x)$  在  $(0, x_0)$  上

选项 A  $(x_0, +\infty)$  选项 B  $h(x)$  选项 C  $h(x_0) = e^{x_0} - \ln \frac{x_0}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + m$  选项 D  $m > \ln \frac{x_0}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - e^{x_0}$  选项 E  $h(x)$  在  $(0, x_0)$  上

选项 B  $e^{2x} - ax \geq x - \ln x = e^{\ln x} - \ln x$  选项 C  $y = e^x - x$  选项 D  $y' = e^x - 1$  选项 E  $y = e^x - x$  在  $(0, +\infty)$  上

$ax \geq \ln x$  选项 A  $a \geq \frac{\ln x}{x}$  选项 B  $t(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x}$  选项 C  $t(x) = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2}$  选项 D  $x \in (0, e)$  选项 E  $t(x) > 0$  选项 F  $x \in (e, +\infty)$  选项 G  $t(x) < 0$

$t(x)_{\max} = t(e) = \frac{1}{e}$  选项 A  $a \geq \frac{1}{e}$  选项 B

选项 C  $(\ln m, m)$  选项 D  $(2e^{\frac{m}{2}}, m)$  选项 E  $|AB| = 2e^{\frac{m}{2}} - \ln m$  选项 F  $\varphi(x) = 2e^{\frac{x}{2}} - \ln x$

$\varphi'(x) = 2e^{\frac{x}{2}} - \frac{1}{x}$  选项 A  $(0, +\infty)$  选项 B  $\varphi\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 0$  选项 C  $x \in \left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right), \varphi'(x) < 0$

选项 D  $x \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, +\infty\right), \varphi'(x) > 0$  选项 E  $\varphi(x)_{\min} = \varphi\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 2 + \ln 2$  选项 F

选项 D 选项 E  $y = n \cdot f(x), g(x)$  选项 F  $(\ln m, m), (2e^{\frac{m}{2}}, m), f(x) = e^x, g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$



$$f(\ln m) = e^{\ln m} = m, g\left(2e^{\frac{m}{2}}\right) = \frac{1}{2e^{\frac{m}{2}}} \quad f(x) \text{ 与 } g(x) \text{ 的交点个数} \quad m = \frac{1}{2e^{\frac{m}{2}}} \quad 2me^{\frac{m}{2}} = 1$$

$$m = \frac{1}{2} \quad m \text{ 的取值范围是 } D.$$

BCD

37. 2021·... 2021 年 3 月 30 日... “...” Logo

Logo ...

$$C: |x|^n + |y|^n = 1$$

A ...  $n \in \mathbb{R}$  ... C

B ...  $n > 0$  ... C

C ...  $n = -1$  ... C

D ...  $0 < n < 1$  ... C

ABC

...

A ... C ... P ... (0,0) ... Q ... C ... A

B ...  $n > 0$  ...  $x=0, y=0$  ... B

C ...  $n = -1$  ... C

D ...  $0 < n < 1$  ... C ... D

...

A ... C:  $|x|^n + |y|^n = 1$  ... P ... Q ... C ... A

C:  $|x|^n + |y|^n = 1$  ... Q ... C ... A

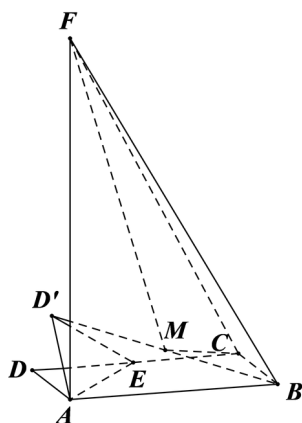
B ...  $n > 0$  ...  $x=0, y=\pm 1$  ...  $y=0, x=\pm 1$  ... C ... B

C ...  $n = -1$  ... C:  $\frac{1}{|x|} + \frac{1}{|y|} = 1$  ...  $|y|=1$  ...  $\frac{1}{|x|-1} = 1 - \frac{1}{|x|} < 1$  ...  $|y| > 1$



□□□ABC

$DC$  ( )  $AE$   $\triangle DAE$   $\triangle DAE$   $M$   $BD$  ( )



A 四面体  $A-BCF$  的体积为  $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$

B 平面  $E$  平行于  $DC$  且平行于  $D'$

C 平面  $E$  平行于  $DC$  且平行于  $D'$

D 平面  $E$  平行于  $DC$  且平行于  $M-BCF$  的体积为  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{12}$

平面  $BCD$

平面

平面  $A$  平行于  $B$  平面  $DA \perp DE$  且  $C$  平面  $AD = 1$  且  $D$  平面  $M$  平面  $BCF$  的体积为  $d$

A 平面  $BF$  的体积为  $d$

平面

A 平面  $V_{A-BCF} = V_{F-ABC} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{3} \times 3 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \neq \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$  平面 A

平面  $E$  平行于  $DC$  且  $AD = 1$  且  $D$  平面  $A$  平面  $1$  且  $C$  平面

平面  $E$  平行于  $D'$  且  $B$  平面

D 平面  $S_{\triangle BCF} = \frac{1}{2} \times BC \times BF = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times \sqrt{9+3} = \sqrt{3}$

平面  $M-BCF$  的体积为  $M$  平面  $BCF$  的体积为  $d$

平面  $D$  平面  $BCF$  的体积为  $d$  平面  $\frac{1}{2}d$

平面  $A$  平面  $BF$  且  $H$  平面  $AF \perp$  平面  $ABCD$  且  $AF \perp BC$





$BC \perp AB$   $AF \cap AB = A$   $BC \perp$   $ABF$

$AH \subset$   $ABF$   $BC \perp AF$

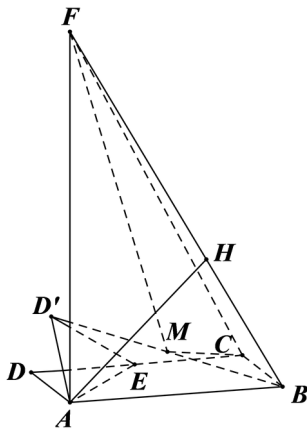
$BC \cap BF = B$   $AH \perp$   $BCF$

$D'$   $A$  1

$D'$   $BCF$   $d = AH - 1 = \frac{3}{2} - 1 = \frac{1}{2}$   $d = \frac{1}{2} d = \frac{1}{4}$

$M$   $BCF$   $V_{\min} = \frac{1}{3} S_{\triangle BCF} \times d = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{12}$   $D$

$BCD$



39 2021 11 11

$a = (1, 2)$   $b = (1, -1)$   $a + \lambda b$   $\lambda \in (-\infty, 5)$

$M$   $\triangle ABC$   $PA + PB + PC = 2PM$   $P$   $\triangle ABC$

$O$   $\triangle ABC$   $5OA + 4OB + 3OC = 0$   $\triangle OAB$   $\triangle OAC$   $\triangle OBC$  3 4 5

$O$   $\triangle ABC$   $AB = 3$   $AC = 5$   $OA \cdot BC$  -8

$CD$

$a \cdot (a + \lambda b) > 0$   $a \cdot a + \lambda b \cdot a > 0$   $\begin{cases} 5 - \lambda > 0 \\ \lambda \neq 0 \end{cases}$

B  $\frac{DM}{PF} = \frac{PC}{AB}$

$PB \perp AC, PA \perp BC \Rightarrow P \in \triangle ABC$

C  $OB = \frac{4}{3}OA, OA = \frac{5}{3}O_4$

$O \in \triangle ABC, S_{\triangle OAB} = \frac{3}{20} S_{\triangle ABC}, S_{\triangle OAC} = \frac{1}{5} S_{\triangle ABC}, S_{\triangle OBC} = \frac{1}{4} S_{\triangle ABC}$

D  $OS \perp AB, OT \perp AC, S \in T, S \in T, AB \perp AC$

A  $a = (1, 2), b = (1, -1), a + \lambda b = (1 + \lambda, 2 - \lambda), a \cdot (a + \lambda b) = 5 - \lambda$

$a \cdot (a + \lambda b) > 0 \Rightarrow a \cdot a + \lambda b \cdot a > 0$

$\begin{cases} 5 - \lambda > 0 \\ \lambda \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \lambda < 5, \lambda \neq 0 \Rightarrow A$

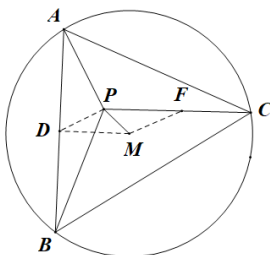
B  $M \in \triangle ABC, PA \perp PB, PC \perp PM, D \in F, AB \perp PC, PD \perp DM, FM \perp$

$PA + PB = 2PD$

$PA + PB + PC = 2PM, PC = 2(PM - PD) = 2DM, \vec{DM} = \frac{\vec{PC}}{2} = \vec{PF}$

$\frac{DM}{PF} = \frac{PC}{AB}, M \in \triangle ABC, DM \perp AB$

$PC \perp AB, PB \perp AC, PA \perp BC \Rightarrow P \in \triangle ABC, B \in$



C  $OB = \frac{4}{3}OA, OA = \frac{5}{3}O_4$

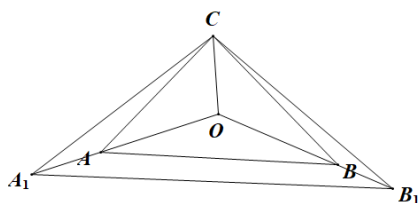


$$\vec{OA} + \vec{OB} + \vec{OC} = \vec{0} \quad \text{即 } O \text{ 为 } \triangle ABC \text{ 的重心}$$

$$S_{\triangle OAB} = S_{\triangle OAC} = S_{\triangle OBC} = \frac{1}{3} S_{\triangle ABC}$$

$$S_{\triangle OAB} = \frac{9}{20} S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{3}{20} S_{\triangle ABC} \quad S_{\triangle OAC} = \frac{3}{5} S_{\triangle OAB} = \frac{1}{5} S_{\triangle ABC} \quad S_{\triangle OBC} = \frac{3}{4} S_{\triangle OAB} = \frac{1}{4} S_{\triangle ABC}$$

$$S_{\triangle OAB} + S_{\triangle OAC} + S_{\triangle OBC} = \frac{3}{20} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4} S_{\triangle ABC}$$

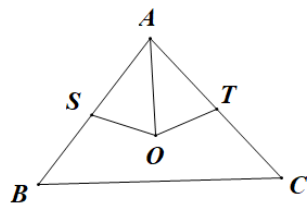


由题意知  $OS \perp AB$ ,  $OT \perp AC$ , 所以  $S_{\triangle OAB} = \frac{1}{2} AB \cdot OS$ ,  $S_{\triangle OAC} = \frac{1}{2} AC \cdot OT$

$$OA \cdot BC = OA \cdot (BA + AC) = OA \cdot BA + OA \cdot AC = |OA| \cdot |BA| \cos \angle OAB + |OA| \cdot |AC| \cos \angle OAC$$

$$= 3 \times \frac{3}{2} + 5 \times \frac{5}{2} = 8$$

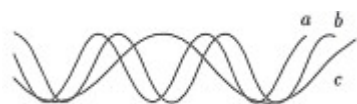
故选 D.



故选 CD.

$$f(x) = \sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right), g(x) = \cos\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{5}\right), h(x) = \sin x$$

故选 CD.



A  $a \cdot f(x)$

B  $b \cdot f(x)$

C  $a \cdot g(x)$

D  $b \cdot g(x)$

10

[illegible]

10

53

证明  $f(x)$  在  $x=\frac{1}{2}$  处取得极大值  $f(x)$  在  $x=\frac{1}{2}$  处取得极大值  $f(x)-\pi x \leq 0, \frac{1}{2}$  证明

$g(x)=\sin \pi x$   $y=\sin \pi x-\pi x$   $f(x) \geq g(x)$   $f(x)$   $g(x)$

证明

证明

证明  $f(1-x)=f(x)$   $f(x)$   $x=\frac{1}{2}$   $f(x)$   $f(x)$   $4 \times \left| \frac{1}{2}-0 \right|=2$

证明  $x_1, x_2 \in \left[ 0, \frac{1}{2} \right]$   $x_1 \neq x_2$   $\frac{f(x_1)-f(x_2)}{x_1-x_2} > \pi$   $x_1 > x_2$   $f(x_1)-\pi x_1 > f(x_2)-\pi x_2$

$f(x)-\pi x \leq 0, \frac{1}{2}$  证明

$x \in \left[ 0, \frac{1}{2} \right]$   $f(x)-\pi x \geq f(0)-\pi \times 0=0$

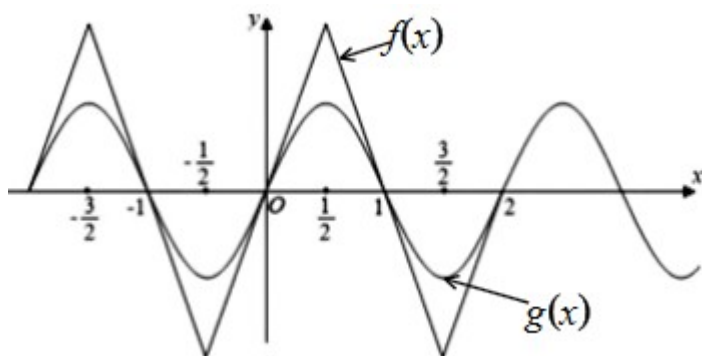
$g(x)=\sin \pi x$   $y=\sin \pi x-\pi x$   $y=\pi \cos \pi x-\pi=\pi(\cos \pi x-1) \leq 0$   $y=\sin \pi x-\pi x$

$x \in \left[ 0, \frac{1}{2} \right]$   $g(x)-\pi x=\sin \pi x-\pi x \leq g(0)-0=0$

$x \in \left[ 0, \frac{1}{2} \right]$   $f(x)-\pi x \geq g(x)-\pi x$   $f(x) \geq g(x)$   $f(x)$   $g(x)$

证明  $\left[ -1, 0 \right] \cup \left[ 1, \frac{3}{2} \right]$

证明  $2 \left[ -1, 0 \right] \cup \left[ 1, \frac{3}{2} \right]$



43 2021· 卷· 理科数学第 12 题 B4 题 0.1 mm 0.2 mm 2 0.4

mm  $a_1 = 0.2$   $n(n \geq 2)$   $a_n$  mm  $a_5$   $a_n [2(n+1)^3 - n^3]$   $n \geq 1 (n \geq 2)$

\_\_\_\_\_

3.2  $0.1(2^n \times n^3 - 2)$

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  $\{a_n\}$  \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  $a_n$  \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_

$\therefore a_n = 0.2 \times 2^{n-1} = 0.1 \times 2^n$

$\therefore a_5 = 0.1 \times 2^5 = 3.2$

$a_n [2(n+1)^3 - n^3] = 0.1 \times [2^{n+1}(n+1)^3 - 2^n \times n^3]$

$\therefore a_n [2(n+1)^3 - n^3] = 0.1 \times 2^n (n+1)^3$

$0.1 \times [2^2 \times 2^3 - 2^1 \times 1^3 + 2^3 \times 3^3 - 2^2 \times 2^3 + \dots + 2^n \times n^3 - 2^{n-1} \times (n-1)^3] = 0.1(2^n \times n^3 - 2)$



0.1(2^n \times R^3 - 2)

44. 2021. . . . . R . . . . . 1 . . . . . 2 . . . . . 3 . . . . .

. . . . . k . . . . . S\_k . . . . . S\_1 = \frac{\pi R}{2} . S\_2 = \frac{3\pi R}{4} . . . . . S\_n =

. . . . . n . . . . . \sum\_{k=1}^n S\_k =

15\pi R^2 \quad \pi R \left( k + \frac{1}{2^k} - 1 \right)

. . . . . S\_k = \pi R \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2^k} \right) . . . . . S\_1 . . . . . \sum\_{k=1}^n S\_k = \pi R \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2} \right) + \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2^2} \right) + \dots + \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \right] . . . . .

S\_1 = \frac{\pi R}{2} . S\_2 = \frac{3\pi R}{4} .

S\_k = \pi R \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^k} \right) = \pi R \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2^k} \right)}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = \pi R \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2^k} \right)

S\_1 = \pi R \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2^1} \right) = \frac{15}{16} \pi R

\sum\_{k=1}^n S\_k = \pi R \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2} \right) + \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2^2} \right) + \dots + \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2^n} \right) \right]

= \pi R \left[ k - \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^k} \right) \right] = \pi R \left[ k - \frac{\frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2^k} \right)}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} \right]



$$= \pi R^2 \left( k + \frac{1}{2^k} - 1 \right).$$

$$\frac{15}{16} \pi R^2 \left( k + \frac{1}{2^k} - 1 \right)$$

45. 2021. 已知函数  $f(x) = e^x - x$ ， $f'(x)$  在  $(0, +\infty)$  上

$$e^x - 1 \geq \frac{\ln x + 2a}{x} \quad a$$

$$(0, +\infty) \quad (-\infty, \frac{1}{2}]$$

已知

$$g(x) = e^x \cdot x - x \cdot \ln x \quad t = x + \ln x$$

已知

$$f(x) = e^x - 1$$

$$f'(x) > 0$$

$$f(x) \text{ 在 } (0, +\infty) \text{ 上单调递增};$$

$$e^x - 1 \geq \frac{\ln x + 2a}{x} \quad 2a \leq e^x \cdot x - x \cdot \ln x$$

$$g(x) = e^x \cdot x - x \cdot \ln x = e^x \cdot e^{\ln x} - x \cdot \ln x = e^{x+\ln x} - (x + \ln x)$$

$$t = x + \ln x \quad h(t) = e^t - t$$

$$f(x) = e^x - x \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$h(t) \geq h(0) = e^0 - 0 = 1$$

$$2a \leq 1$$

$$a \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \leq a \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

46

$$x \in (0, \pi) \quad \frac{\cos 2x + 3\sin x - 2}{\cos^2 x - 4\sin x - 1} \leq 0 \quad A$$

$$f(x) = \sin(x + \varphi) \quad (0 < \varphi < \pi) \quad x \in A$$

$$(0, \frac{\pi}{3}) \cup (\frac{2\pi}{3}, \pi)$$

47

48

49

$$\frac{\cos 2x + 3\sin x - 2}{\cos^2 x - 4\sin x - 1} \leq 0 \quad \frac{-2\sin^2 x + 3\sin x - 1}{-\sin^2 x - 4\sin x} \leq 0 \quad \frac{(2\sin x - 1)(\sin x - 1)}{\sin x(\sin x + 4)} \leq 0$$

$$x \in (0, \pi) \quad \sin x > 0 \quad \sin x + 4 > 0 \quad (2\sin x - 1)(\sin x - 1) \leq 0 \quad \sin x - 1 \leq 0$$

$$2\sin x - 1 \geq 0 \quad \sin x \geq \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{\pi}{6} \leq x \leq \frac{5\pi}{6} \quad A = \{x \mid \frac{\pi}{6} \leq x \leq \frac{5\pi}{6}\}$$

$$t = x + \varphi \quad t \in [\frac{\rho}{6} + j, \frac{5\rho}{6} + j] \quad y = \sin t \quad (\frac{\rho}{6} + j, \frac{5\rho}{6} + j)$$

$$y = \sin t \quad (\frac{\pi}{6} + \varphi, \frac{5\pi}{6} + \varphi)$$

$$0 < \varphi < \pi \quad \frac{\pi}{6} < \frac{\pi}{6} + \varphi < \frac{7\pi}{6} \quad \frac{5\rho}{6} < \frac{5\rho}{6} + j < \frac{11\rho}{6}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 < \varphi < \pi \\ \frac{\pi}{6} + \varphi < \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 0 < \varphi < \pi \\ \frac{\pi}{2} \leq \frac{\pi}{6} + \varphi < \frac{3\pi}{2} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2} < \frac{5\pi}{6} + \varphi \leq \frac{3\pi}{2} \\ \frac{5\pi}{6} + \varphi > \frac{3\pi}{2} \end{cases} \quad 0 < \varphi < \frac{\pi}{3} \quad \frac{2\rho}{3} < j < \rho$$

$$\varphi \in (0, \frac{\pi}{3}) \cup (\frac{2\pi}{3}, \pi)$$



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□.

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$$a + b + c = 0 \implies c = -a - b$$

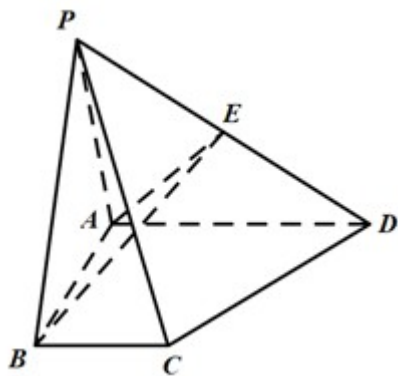
$$\square\square\square a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 2\square\square a^2 + b^2 + (-a - b)^2 = 2\square\square b^2 + ab + a^2 - 1 = 0$$

[illegible]

$$\Delta = a^2 - 4(a^2 - 1) \geq 0 \quad - \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \leq a \leq \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

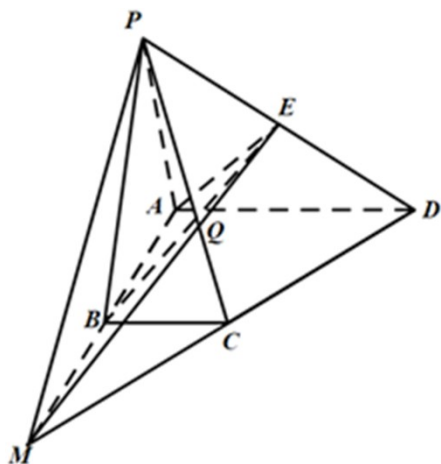
$$\square\square\square\square \left[ -\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \right]$$

48. 2021. 10. 17. 16:00 - 17:00. P-ABCD. ABCD. AD=2BC. AD||BC. E PD. EAB. ABCD.



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□□□□□□□□□□4:5□



$$H(x_0, y_0) = 0 < s \leq x_0 \Rightarrow \ln x - x + 2 = 1 - \frac{1}{e} \Rightarrow \ln x - x + 1 + \frac{1}{e} = 0$$

$$H(x) = \ln x - x + 1 + \frac{1}{e} \Rightarrow H(x) \in (1, +\infty)$$

$$H(2) = \ln 2 - 2 + 1 + \frac{1}{e} = -0.307 + \frac{1}{e} > 0 \quad H(3) = \ln 3 - 2 + \frac{1}{e} = 1.099 - 2 + \frac{1}{e} = -0.901 + \frac{1}{e} < 0$$

$$\therefore x_0 \in (2, 3)$$

2

$$50 \times 2021 \cdot \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 (a > 0, b > 0) \quad F_1, F_2 \text{ 为 } l \text{ 上 } F_1, C \text{ 为椭圆}$$

$$A, B \text{ 为 } \triangle ABF_2 \text{ 的边 } x \text{ 为 } Q \text{ 的 } BQ = 3AF_2 \text{ 的 } C$$

$$\sqrt{7}$$

4

$$\triangle F_1AF_2 \sim \triangle F_1BQ \sim \triangle ABF_2 \quad a, c$$

4

$$|F_1F_2| = 2c \quad F_1A = \frac{1}{3}QB \quad \triangle F_1AF_2 \sim \triangle F_1BQ \quad |F_2Q| = 4c \quad ABF_2$$

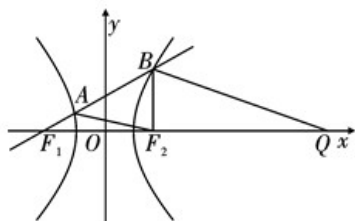
$$|AF_2| = |BF_2| = |AB| = m \quad |BQ| = 3m \quad |AF_1| = \frac{m}{2} \quad |AF_2| + |AF_1| = 2a \quad m = 4a$$

$$\cos \angle F_2BQ = \frac{|BF_2|^2 + |BQ|^2 - |F_2Q|^2}{2|BF_2||BQ|} =$$

$$\frac{m^2 + 9m^2 - 16c^2}{2m \cdot 3m} = \frac{1}{2} \quad 7m^2 = 16c^2 \quad \frac{c^2}{a^2} = 7 \quad e = \sqrt{7}$$

$$\sqrt{7}$$





51 2021·· $f(x)$   $R$   $\forall x \in R$   $f(x+2) = f(-x)$   $0 < x \leq 1$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 3 - \log_2 x, & 0 < x < \frac{1}{2} \\ \sqrt{1-x}, & \frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases} \quad f\left(-\frac{9}{4}\right) + (11) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

5

$f(x)$   $2$   $f\left(-\frac{9}{4}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = 5$   $f(11) = (1) = 0$   $f\left(-\frac{9}{4}\right) + (11) =$

$f(x+2) = f(-x)$   $f(x)$   $x=1$   $f(x)$

$f(x)$   $2$   $f\left(-\frac{9}{4}\right) = \left(\frac{9}{4}\right) = f\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = 5$   $f(11) = (1) = 0$

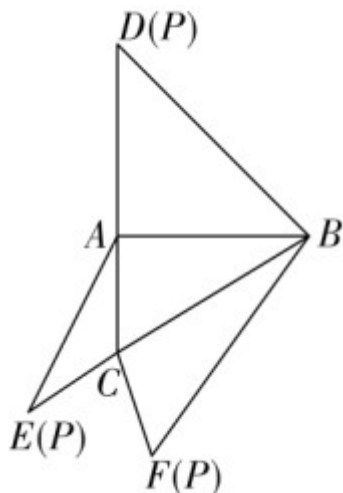
$\therefore f\left(-\frac{9}{4}\right) + (11) = f\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) + (1) = 5 + 0 = 5$

5.

52 2021··  $P-ABC$   $AC=1$   $AB=AD=\sqrt{3}$

$AB \perp AC$   $AB \perp AD$   $\angle CAE = 30^\circ$   $\cos \angle FCB =$





$$\cos \angle FCB = \frac{1}{4}$$

证明

在  $\triangle ACE$  中，由余弦定理得  $CE^2 = AC^2 + AE^2 - 2AC \cdot AE \cos \angle CAE$

即

证明

$$AB \perp AC, AB = \sqrt{3}, AC = 1$$

$$BC = \sqrt{AB^2 + AC^2} = 2$$

$$BD = \sqrt{6}, \therefore BF = BD = \sqrt{6}$$

$$\triangle ACE, AC = 1, AE = AD = \sqrt{3}, \angle CAE = 30^\circ$$

$$CE^2 = AC^2 + AE^2 - 2AC \cdot AE \cos 30^\circ = 1 + 3 - 2 \times 1 \times \sqrt{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 1$$

$$\therefore CF = CE = 1$$

$$\triangle BCF, BC = 2, BF = \sqrt{6}, CF = 1$$

$$\cos \angle FCB = \frac{CF^2 + BC^2 - BF^2}{2CF \cdot BC} = \frac{1 + 4 - 6}{2 \times 1 \times 2} = -\frac{1}{4}$$







$$\therefore y^2 = 1 - x^2 \dots \frac{1}{4} \dots \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, x, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\therefore a \cdot b = 2x \dots 2x \in [-\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}]$$

$$\dots [-\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}]$$

$$54 \dots 2021 \dots x, y, z \in R, \alpha, \beta, \gamma \in (0, \pi) \dots x^2 + 3y^2 + 4z^2 = 6, \alpha + \beta + \gamma = 2\pi \dots$$

$$xy \sin \alpha + xz \sin \beta + yz \sin \gamma \dots$$

$$\dots \sqrt{6}$$

$$\dots$$

$$\dots OA = x \dots OB = y \dots OC = z \dots AD = a \dots BD = b \dots OD = h \dots xy \sin \alpha + xz \sin \beta + yz \sin \gamma = 2S_{\triangle ABC} \dots$$

$$\dots \frac{a^2}{x} + \frac{b^2}{y} \geq \frac{(a+b)^2}{x+y} \dots a^2 + b^2 + 3(b^2 + b^2) + 4z^2 = 6 \dots 6 \geq \sqrt{6} (m + a + b) \geq 2\sqrt{6} S_{\triangle ABC} \dots$$

$$\dots$$

$$\dots O \dots OD \perp AB \dots D \dots OA = x \dots OB = y \dots OC = z \dots AD = a \dots BD = b \dots OD = h \dots \angle AOB = \alpha \dots \angle AOC = \beta \dots$$

$$\angle BOC = \gamma$$

$$\dots xy \sin \alpha + xz \sin \beta + yz \sin \gamma = 2S_{\triangle ABC} \dots$$

$$\dots x > 0 \dots y > 0 \dots \left[ \left( \frac{a}{\sqrt{x}} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{b}{\sqrt{y}} \right)^2 \right] [(\sqrt{x})^2 + (\sqrt{y})^2] \geq (a+b)^2 \dots \frac{a^2}{x} + \frac{b^2}{y} \geq \frac{(a+b)^2}{x+y} \dots \frac{a}{x} = \frac{b}{y} \dots$$

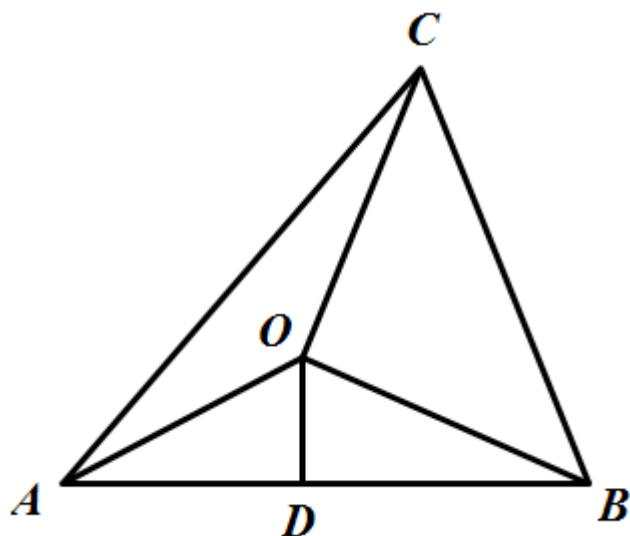
$$x^2 + 3y^2 + 4z^2 = 6 \dots a^2 + b^2 + 3(b^2 + b^2) + 4z^2 = 6 \dots a^2 + 4b^2 + 3b^2 + 4z^2 = 6 \dots$$

$$\dots \frac{a^2}{1} + \frac{b^2}{\frac{1}{4}} + \frac{b^2}{\frac{1}{3}} + \frac{z^2}{\frac{1}{4}} = 6 \geq \frac{(h + a)^2}{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}} + \frac{(a+b)^2}{1 + \frac{1}{3}} \geq \sqrt{6} (h + a + b) \geq 2\sqrt{6} S_{\triangle ABC} \dots$$



$2S_{\triangle ABC} \leq \sqrt{6} \cdot OCD$   $a=3b$   $h=z$

$\sqrt{6}$



$xy \sin \alpha + xz \sin \beta + yz \sin \gamma$

55 2021  $A, B, C, F$   $R$   $AB, AC, BC$   $\frac{\pi}{3} R$   $\frac{\pi}{2} R$

$\frac{\pi}{2} R$   $OP = xOA + yOB + zOC$   $O$   $x + y + z$

$\frac{\sqrt{21}}{3}$

$\triangle ABC$   $\triangle ABC$   $OP = \frac{OP}{x+y+z}$   $P, A, B, C$

$\frac{R}{|OP|}$   $|OP|$   $\triangle ABC$   $|OP|$

68

④  $\delta=1$  时  $M \cap N$  与  $l$  的位置关系  $l$  与  $MN$  的位置关系

\_\_\_\_\_

②③④

②③

$\delta$  与  $MN$  的位置关系

②③

$\delta = \frac{ax_1 + by_1 + c}{ax_2 + by_2 + c}$  ①  $ax_1 + by_1 + c - \delta(ax_2 + by_2 + c) = 0 (ax_2 + by_2 + c \neq 0)$  ②  $M(x_1, y_1)$  ③  $l$  ④ ①

②  $\delta = 1$  ②  $a(x_1 - x_2) + b(y_1 - y_2) = 0$  ③  $M \cap N$  ④  $l$  ⑤  $M(x_1, y_1)$  ⑥  $l$  ⑦ ⑧

②③④

③  $\delta = -1$  ②  $ax_1 + by_1 + c + (ax_2 + by_2 + c) = 0$  ③  $a\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} + b\frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} + c = 0$  ④  $l$  ⑤  $MN$  ⑥ ③

④  $\delta > 1$  ②  $(ax_1 + by_1 + c) \times (ax_2 + by_2 + c) = \delta(ax_2 + by_2 + c)^2 > 0$  ③  $M \cap N$  ④  $l$  ⑤ ④

②③④.

57 2021. ①. ②. ③. ④.  $f(x) = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$  ⑤  $\exists x \geq 0$  ⑥  $f\left(\frac{e^x - 1}{e^x + 1}\right) + f(t) \leq 0$  ⑦  $t$  ⑧ \_\_\_\_\_

①.  $(-\infty, 0]$

②③

③  $f(x)$  ④  $f(x)$  ⑤

$(0, +\infty)$  ①  $f\left(\frac{e^x - 1}{e^x + 1}\right) \leq f(-t)$  ②  $t \leq \frac{2}{e^x + 1} - 1$  ③

④  $\left(\frac{2}{e^x + 1} - 1\right)_{\max}$  ⑤.

②③

②③④

$f(x) = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$  ①

$$f(-x) = \ln(-x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) = \ln \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} = -\ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) = -f(x)$$

$$f(x)$$

$$f\left(\frac{e^x - 1}{e^x + 1}\right) + f(t) \leq 0 \Rightarrow f\left(\frac{e^x - 1}{e^x + 1}\right) \leq -f(t) = f(-t) \Rightarrow f\left(\frac{e^x - 1}{e^x + 1}\right) \leq f(-t)$$

$$x > 0 \Rightarrow y = x \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$$

$$f(x) = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$$

$$t \geq \frac{e^x - 1}{e^x + 1} = 1 - \frac{2}{e^x + 1} \Rightarrow t \leq \frac{2}{e^x + 1} - 1 \Rightarrow t \leq \left(\frac{2}{e^x + 1} - 1\right)_{\max}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{2}{e^x + 1} - 1 \Rightarrow x \geq 0 \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{e^x}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{2}{e^x + 1} - 1 \Rightarrow [0, +\infty) \Rightarrow g(x)_{\max} = g(0) = 0$$

$$t \leq 0$$

$$(-\infty, 0]$$

$$58 \text{ 2021 } \cdot a_n \Rightarrow a_n \Rightarrow a_1 = -\frac{1}{9} \Rightarrow S_n \Rightarrow n(n+1)(a_{n+1} - a_n) + 11a_n a_{n+1} = 0 \Rightarrow S_n$$

$$n =$$

$$5$$

$$a_n$$

$$n(n+1)(a_{n+1} - a_n) + 11a_n a_{n+1} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} + \frac{11}{n+1} = \frac{1}{a_n} + \frac{11}{n} \Rightarrow b_n = \frac{1}{a_n} + \frac{11}{n} \Rightarrow b_n = 2 \Rightarrow a_n = \frac{n}{2n-11}$$

$$S_n \Rightarrow n$$

$$a_n$$

$$n(n+1)(a_{n+1} - a_n) + 11a_n a_{n+1} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{a_{n+1}} - \frac{1}{a_n} = \frac{11}{n(n+1)} = \frac{11}{n} - \frac{11}{n+1} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} + \frac{11}{n+1} = \frac{1}{a_n} + \frac{11}{n}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{a_n} + \frac{11}{n} \quad b_{n+1} = b_n \quad |b_n|$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{a_n} + \frac{11}{n} = b_1 = \frac{1}{a_1} + 11 = 2 \quad a_n = \frac{n}{2n-11}$$

$$0 < n \leq 5 \quad a_n < 0 \quad n \geq 6 \quad a_n > 0$$

$$n=5 \quad S_n$$

5

59 2021

$$y = \frac{C}{2} \left( e^{\frac{x}{C}} \pm e^{-\frac{x}{C}} \right)$$

$$\sin H(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} \quad \cos H(x) = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$y = \cos H(2x) + \sin H(x)$$

$$\frac{7}{8}$$

$$y = e^x - e^{-x}$$

$$y = e^x - e^{-x} \quad (-\infty, +\infty)$$

$$y = \cos H(2x) + \sin H(x) = \frac{e^{2x} + e^{-2x}}{2} + \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{(e^x - e^{-x})^2 + (e^x - e^{-x}) + 2}{2} = \frac{\left(e^x - e^{-x} + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{7}{4}}{2} \geq \frac{7}{8}$$



已知  $y = \cos(2x) + \sin(x)$  在  $x = \frac{7}{8}$  处取得极值。

求  $\frac{7}{8}$  的值。



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